# The Weekly Shelby News.

BY HENRI F. MIDDLETON.

[TRUTH AND OUR NATIVE LAND—FEARLESSLY, FAITHFULLY, AND FIRMLY.]

$2 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE.

VOL: 16:—NO: 19. SHELBYVILLE, KY., MAY 9, 1855. WHOLE NO: 799.

## The Weekly Shelby News,

Devoted to Politics, Literary, Miscellaneous, and General Intelligence, is the LARGEST and CHEAPEST village newspaper published in the State; and will be sent (tree of postage in Shelby county,) to single subscribers, at

TWO DOLLARS A YEAR, IN ADVANCE,

or, $2 50 payable within six months after subscribing—at which time all subscriptions will be considered due, and chargeable with interest. No paper discontinued (except at the option of the Editor) until all arrearages are paid. A failure to notify a discontinuance, will be considered a new engagement, and the paper forwarded accordingly.

☞ Any person procuring us FIVE subscribers and remitting us $10, will receive a copy one year gratis. 20 copies $30; and larger clubs at the same rate.

☞ All letters and communications through the post office to the Editor must be sent free of postage.

The circulation of the Shelby Weekly News is large, and is constantly increasing. As a medium of communicating with the public, its general and wide circulation affords rare opportunities. Terms are as follows:

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| For a square, 12 lines or less, one insertion, | $ 1 00 |
| Each additional insertion, | 25 |
| Post and Processioning Notices, each | 1 50 |
| For 12 lines or less three months | 4 00 |
| For 12 lines or less six months | 7 00 |
| For 12 lines or less twelve months | 12 00 |
| Quarter a column 12 months, or a column 3 | 30 00 |
| Half a column 12 months, or a column 6 | 40 00 |
| One column for 12 months, | 60 00 |

☞ Announcement of Marriages and Deaths published *gratis*. Obituary Notices, Tributes of Respect, etc., will be charged *five cents per each eight words;—the money to accompany the manuscript.*

☞ Regular advertisers and all others sending communications, or requiring notices, designed to call attention to any public entertainments, where charges are made for admittance; all notices of private associations; every notice designed to call attention to private enterprises, or calculated or intended to promote the personal interests of individuals; or that do not possess general interest; will only be inserted with the understanding that the same is to be paid for, at the rate of *ten cents per line*. If inserted in the editorial column (which can be only at the discretion of the editor) the same will be charged at the rate of *not less than twenty cents per line.*

Advertisements not considered by the year, half-yearly or quarterly, unless specially agreed upon; and the privilege of yearly advertisers will be confined to their regular business, and other advertisements, not relating to their business as agreed for, to be paid for extra. Advertisements not marked by the advertiser the number of insertions, will be inserted till forbid.

☞ Yearly advertisers have the privilege of altering their advertisements four times during the year. More frequent changes will be charged for.

Having recently added a variety of new type to our JOB OFFICE, we are now prepared to execute all orders for any and every kind of Job Printing, in the most elegant style, on short notice, and at prices that will not fail to give satisfaction.

☞ *Ornamental Printing*, with gold, bronzes and colored inks.

## LOCAL MEMORANDUMS.

### TEMPLARS OF HONOR.

**Shelby Temple, No. 21,** T. of H. and T. Regular Meeting, every Friday night, at Templars' Hall, at 7½ o'clock.

John Willis, W.G.T.
J. H. Willis, W.V.T.
W.R.
L. P. Willis, W.A.R.
Frank. Seaman, W.F.R.
J. R. Beckley, W.T.
J. H. Rosson, W.U.
F. Dismukes, W. D. U.
J. W. Bradburn, W.G.
G. Sherwood, W. S.

☞ SILVER WAVE SOCIAL DEGREE, No. 21, meets first and third Saturday nights of each month, at 7½

Miss Kate Ewing, S.P.T.
J. Clemerson B.P.T.
Miss M. Wilson, S.V.T.
Lem. P. Willis, B.V.T.
Miss Mary Weakley, S. U.
Jno. H. Willis, B.U.
Miss Kate Dear, S. G.
J. W. Bradburn, B. G.
Mrs. E. Sharrard, S.P.T.
J. McDavitt, B. Past T.

**Clayvillage Temple, No. 30.** Meets every Wednesday night, in Odd Fellows' Hall, at 7½

J. L. Neal, W. C. T.
E. R. Campbell, W.V.T
S. Moyers, W. R.
B. Slone, W. A. R.
B Martin, W. F. R.
W. F. Thompson, W. T.
W. Hulett, W. U.
A. M. Baskett, W. D. U.
B. M. Beckham, W. G.
J. W. Fairfax, W. S.

### SONS OF TEMPERANCE.

**Golden Rule Division, No. 81,** S. of T. Regular Meeting, every Tuesday night, at Odd Fellows' Hall, at 7½ o'clock.

S. Vannatta, W. P.
W. F. Caplinger, W. A.
J. H. Smith, R. S.
J. E. Matthews, A. R. S.
W. N. Miller, F. S.
R. R. Russell, T.
J. McDavitt, C.
Frank. Seaman, A C.
E. S. Ranck, I S
J. H. Rosson, O S

### ODD FELLOWS.

**Howard Lodge, No. 15,** I. O. of O. F. Regular Meeting, every Monday night, at Odd Fellows' Hall, at 7 o'clock.

N. B. Zaring, N. G.
Jno. Reardon, V. G.
L. Gruber, S.
G. W. Fishback, T.
H. A. Chinn, P.S.
J. F. Chinn, S. P. G.

**Bland Ballard Lodge, No. 38,** I. O. of O. F.—Regular Meeting, every Thursday night, at 7 o'clock; at Odd Fellows' Hall, Clayvillage Ky.

G W McCormack, N. G.
J C Dear, V. G.
R H Smith, Sec'y.
Moses Burks, Tr.
A Tanner, S. P. G.
A S Threlkeld, Host.

**Salem Encampment, No. 8,** I. O. of O. F. Regular Meeting, on the *first* and *third* Friday nights, of each month, at Odd Fellows' Hall, at 7 o'clock.

C C Watts, C P
O B Atherton, H P
J Reardon, S. W.
D Wayne, J. W.
G. Rowden, S.
B. F. Blackiston, T.

### MASONS.

**Solomon's Lodge, No. 5,** F. and A. M. Regular Meeting, on the *second* Monday night of each month, at Masonic Hall, at 7 o'clock.

S H Ellingwood, W M.
D. C. Russell, S. W.
J H Masonheimer, J W.
R. R. Russell, S.
G. W. Ramsey, Tr.
S. A. Neal, S. D.
J V Nuckols, J. D.
John Churchill, T.

**Shelby Royal Arch Chapter, No. 2.** Regular Meeting, on the *first* Monday in each month, at Masonic Hall, at 7 o'clock.

### TOWN OFFICERS.

*Police Judge:*—Fielding Winlock.
*Town Marshal:*—John Willis.
*Trustees:*—Robt B. Winlock, Chairman, E. Hickman, J. Carver, L. T. Threlkeld, H. Frazier, T. C. McGrath.
*Treasurer:*—Jacob M. Owen.
*Clerk and Collector:*—John Churchill.
*Street Surveyor, Watch, &c.*—

### CIRCUIT COURT.

☞ Terms commence on the third Monday in March and September, and continue twelve juridical days.

*Judge*—William F. Bullock, of Louisville.
*Com'lth's Attorney:*—E. S. Craig, "
*Clerk:*—William A. Jones.
*Master Commissioner*—Henry Bohannon.

### COUNTY COURT.—COUNTY OFFICERS.

☞ The Presiding Judge holds his Court *quarterly:*—terms commencing on the first Monday in April, July, and October, and the third in December.

☞ The Presiding Judge will be at the Court House on every Friday, to transact Probate business.

☞ County Court terms commence second Monday in each month. Court of Claims held at May term.

*Presiding Judge:*—Jos. P. Force.
*County Court Clerk:*—Hector A. Chinn.
*County Attorney:*—Thomas B. Cochran.
*Sheriff:*—William D. Bowland.
*Deputy Sheriffs:*—J. F. Middleton, E. B. Sain.
*Jailor:*—Moses A. Dear.
*Assessor:*—Alpheus P. Hickman.
*Standing Commissioner to settle with Executors, Administrators, &c:*—Jas. S. Whitaker.

### Magistrates.—Magistrates' Courts.—Constables.

1st *District*—F. NEEL and JOHN HALL, Magistrates; JNO. CHURCHILL, Constable. Courts: first Friday in March, June, September and December.

2nd—R S SAUNDERS and C W LAWSON, Magistrates; C.R. THRELKELD, Constable. Courts: Saunders', on Tuesday, and Lawson's, on Thursday, after the second Monday in March, June, September, and December.

3rd—C WHITE and J C STEDMAN, Magistrates; J BOHANNON, Constable. Courts: White's, on the 1st Saturday, and Stedman's, on the last Friday in March, June, September and December.

4th—T G DUNLAP and J E SODOWSKY, Magistrates; W H MASON, Constable. Courts: fourth Saturday in March, June, September and December.

5th—F. LUTTRELL and H. B. OLIVER, Magistrates; BENJ SEAY, Constable. Courts: Luttrell's, on second Friday, and Oliver's, on the last Monday, in March, June, September and December.

6th—WM PUGH and A B VEECH, Magistrates; J H NEALE, Constable. Courts: second Saturday in March, June, September and December.

7th—C WARE and B A BROWN, Magistrates; W E COOKE, Constable. Courts: Ware's, on the last Tuesday, and Brown's on the second Friday, in March, June, September and December.

8th *District*—J. H. CLARKE and WM. L. MCBRIDE, Magistrates; WM. D. JACOBS, Constable. Courts: on Thursday succeeding the third Monday in March June, September December.

## The Shelby News.

☞ JOHN W. PRUETT, Esq., is our Agent at Frankfort; and is fully authorized to receive subscriptions and advertisements for the Shelby News, and to receive and receipt for payment of the same.

☞ Mr. S. H. PARVIN, Newspaper Agent, No. 68, 4th street, west of Walnut is our authorised Agent in CINCINNATI, Ohio, to receive subscriptions and advertisements for the Shelby News, and receipt for the payment thereof.

☞ Messrs CRANE & CO., No. 57, South Third Street, Philadelphia, are our authorized to receive and receipt for advertisements for the Shelby News.

POSTMASTERS' INSTRUCTIONS.—Since the amendment of the postage law by the last session of Congress, new instructions have been issued by the Postmaster General to postmasters, from which we extract the following, of interest to our readers:

Letters enclosed in stamped envelopes may be carried out of the mail, provided such stamps are equal in value and amount to the rates of postage to which letters would be liable if sent in the mail; and provided, also, that the envelopes are duly sealed, &c.

A letter bearing a stamp, cut or separated from a stamped envelope, cannot be sent through the mail as a prepaid letter. Stamps so cut or separated from stamped envelopes lose their legal value. Stamped envelopes, as well as postage stamps on prepaid letters, should be cancelled immediately on the letters being placed in the post-office.

It is a violation of law to enclose or conceal a letter or other thing, (except bills and receipts for subscription,) or to make any memorandum in writing, or to print word or communication, after its publication, upon any newspaper, pamphlet, magazine, or other printed matter. In all such cases, letter postage should be demanded, and, if the person addressed refuse to pay such letter postage, the package should be returned to the postmaster from whose office it came, to prosecute the sender for the penalty of $5, prescribed by the 30th section of the act of 1825; and all transient printed matter should be distinctly postmarked at the mailing office.

Any memorandum in writing or by marks or signs upon the cover or wrapper of a newspaper, pamphlet, magazine, or other printed matter, other than the name and address of the person to whom it is to be sent, subjects the *package* to *letter postage;* but in such cases, should the party addressed fail to pay letter postage, further proceedings should be waived and the package put with the other refused matter in the office, there being no concealment nor attempt at fraud.

It is proper to forward a letter when requested in writing. When forwarded, no additional postage should be charged, if the letter, contrary to its address, has been mis-sent. If it has been sent according to its address, and then forwarded, it must be charged with additional postage, at the *prepaid* rate, according to distance, established by the act of March 3, 1855.

Books, not weighing over four pounds, may be sent in the mail, prepaid, at one cent an ounce, any distance in the United States under three thousand miles; and at two cents an ounce over three thousand miles, provided they are put up without a cover or wrapper, or in a cover or wrapper open at the ends or sides, so that their character may be determined without removing the wrapper. If not prepaid, the postage under three thousand miles is one cent and a half, and over three thousand miles in the United States, three cents an ounce.

Publishers of newspapers may, without subjecting them to extra postage, fold within their regular issues a supplement, provided the weight of the whole does not exceed one and a half ounces within the State where printed, or three ounces when sent out of the State. But in all such cases, the added matter must be the genuine supplement, or appendage to the news paper in question, and of the same essential character, conveying the intelligence of passing events of general interest.

Money and other valuable matters sent by mail are at the risk of the owner.

Payment of postage on newspapers, periodicals, and magazines, quarterly or yearly in advance, may be made either at the office of mailing, or office of delivery.—When made at the mailing office, it is the duty of the postmaster to send to the office of delivery, evidence thereof. The receipt of the postmaster of the mailing office is sufficient evidence of payment.

Daguerreotypes when sent in the mail, should be rated and charged with letter postage by weight.

Letters mailed in the cars can be prepaid only by using postage stamps or stamped envelopes; and when not thus prepaid, it is the duty of the postmasters to treat all such letters as unpaid, although marked "paid;" no route agent being permitted to receive prepayment in money.

Circulars, advertisements, and business cards, not weighing over three ounces, sent any distance in the United States, are chargeable with one cent postage each, when prepaid, and two cents each when not prepaid. The same rates apply when sent in packages, unless the packages be sealed, so as to prevent the contents from being ascertained. If sealed, they are chargeable with letter postage by weight.

The postmaster who collects the postage on newspapers, periodicals, magazines, &c., quarterly or yearly in advance, is entitled to the commissions on the same, although he may go out of office immediately thereafter, and the paper or periodical be delivered by his successor. He should, however, leave in the office record of all such payments.

Bona fide subscribers to weekly newspapers can receive the same free of postage, if they reside in the county in which the paper is printed and published, even if the office to which the paper is sent, is without the county, provided it is the office at which they regularly receive their mail matter.

When newspapers or periodicals are not taken out of the postoffice by the persons to whom they are addressed, the postmaster will, under his frank, give immediate notice to the publisher, stating the cause thereof, if known.

Postmasters cannot deliver letters from their respective offices which may be addressed to and deliverable from other offices.

Postage cannot be prepaid on regular newspapers or periodicals for a less term than one quarter: and in all cases postage must be paid on such matter at the commencement of a quarter.

Under no circumstances can a postmaster open a letter not addressed to himself.

Exchange newspapers and periodicals cannot be re-mailed, without being chargeable with postage.

A *pamphlet* is a printed but unbound publication, relating, solely, to some subject of local, ephemeral or temporary interest of importance only. Hence, with the exception of those not containing more than sixteen octavo pages each, for which, under certain conditions, the act of August 30, 1852, has made special provision, no publication, although folded and unbound, can be permitted to pass in the mail as a "pamphlet," instead of a "book," unless its scope and subject are such as to bring it fairly within the distinctive definition above given.

By the act of March 3, 1855, requiring the prepayment either by stamps, stamped envelopes, or in money, of all letters to places within the United States, from and after April 1st, 1855, the single rate under 3,000 miles is three cents, and over 3,000 miles, in the United States is ten cents.—From and after January, 1st, 1856, all such letters must be prepaid either by stamps or stamped envelopes. The franking privilege is continued, and by another act extended to ex-Vice Presidents of the United States. On drop letters paepayment is optional.

For The Shelby News.

### LYRE OF THE SOUL!

WRITTEN FOR MISS BETTIE P. M., BY ALTUS.

Lyre of the soul! Is thy minstrelsy sleeping,
Its last fleeting tone sunk to rest on the sky;
O'er thy mouldering frame is the lone willow weeping,
Thy strings answer not at the wind's calling sigh?
Shall thy cadence no more, in divinest of numbers,
Glide onward in sweetness, enchanting the soul;
Shall it never cause fancy to watch o'er the slumber,
Where dream-land's bright beings our visions control?

Can no fairy like finger arouse thee to gladness,
And hymn to our souls the grand melodies there;
Or hast thou but one voice, and that voice is of sadness,
A desolate wail on the cold midnight air?
Thou canst not be silent! Awake to thy glory;
Some hand may be found to sweep kindly thy chords;—
In youth and in manhood, in age, dim and hoary,
Thy sound shall enrapture, like angel-spoke words.

To ennoble the soul is thy high, witching power,—
Inspire it with longings immortal as Time;
To lift from the spirit the gloom that might lower,
And fill it with thoughts, aspirations sublime.—
Enhaloed by beauty, the friendships we cherish,
Grow bright as thy melody swells on the air;
And thou whisperest loves too angelic to perish,
Celestial as those that the seraphim hear.

Resume thy enchantment! To thee it is given,
To bind to each other the spirits that love;
Thy symphonies deep are but echoes from heaven,
And distance but adds to their power to move.—
Ah! Mingle thy strains with another's low sighing,
And sweetly in union the harmony be;
And over life's waters, those breathings undying,
Together be wafted, all glad, wild, and free!

Past events are as clear as a mirror—the future as obscure as varnish.

A man sent a note to a witty friend, requesting the loan of his "*noose*"-paper, and received in return his friend's marriage certificate.

WM. PENN, THE QUAKER, ON THE SURRENDER OF FUGITIVE SLAVES.—A curious document has been recently brought to light by C. L. WARD, Esq., of Towanda, Pa., by which it is shown that WM. PENN, the Quaker, did not believe in harboring and keeping runaway slaves, when their masters demanded them. Mr. Ward thus prefaces the letter:

Before I proceed to read it (he was replying to toast given in Owega, N. Y., to the county of Bradford, Penn.) it is right, perhaps, that I should account for its possession. In the course of a professional examination in one of our public offices, among our early archives, I met accidentally with a paper marked on the outside, "*Wm. Penn to the Susquehanna Indians.*" Either of those names was enough to excite interest in one ever alive to the incidents of our early history, and upon reading it I was so struck with its tone and tenor that I made a careful and literal copy, which I here offer you. It has not, as yet, found its way into the published archives of the State, but, having recently called the attention of that indefatigable collaborator, Mr. Hazard, to the subject, it is possible it may appear in some future volumes:

"MY GOOD FRIENDS; The people of New York having again wrote to me about those prisoners taken by you, especially ye woman and ye boy, saying that they bought them fairly of the Governor of Carolina, who sold them for Slaves. And they being very good Friends and Neighbors, and all under the same King, I must therefore desire you to deliver the said Woman and Boy to the bearer hereof, Silvester, who will carefully carry them to New Castle, and there put them on board of a vessel bound directly for New York—and by so doing you will greatly oblige

Your very Good Friend and Brother,
WM. PENN."

THE SLAVE AND THE ABOLITIONISTS.—A northern lady writing from Augusta, Georgia, presents some facts and suggests contrasts not altogether pleaseing. She says: The most interesting sight here on Sunday is to watch the black population going to church. Many of them are the most extravagantly dressed people you see in the street. The plainly dressed ones wear black silk dresses, white muslin shawls and straw bonnets, or have their heads turbaned in 'kercheifs, tastefully arranged. The men are habited in broad cloth, with bright buttons, (they seem to have a *penchant* for bright buttons,) fine hats and gloves, cane, and usually a watch and breastpin. Smiling faces which betray a good display of ivory, and they look on the whole, very little as if "humanity was crushed out of them," as abolitionists are wont to say. They have here two large African churches, Sunday schools every Sabbath, taught orally, although many of them can read—taught by their young masters and mistsesses, when growing up. It is not unusual to see slaves reading newspapers and familiar with the current news of the day. Slaveholders feel they have a duty to perform towards their slaves, and in most cases discharge the duty like Christian people—training them for civilized life and teaching them Christianity.

## Ellingwood & Co.'s Column

### ELLINGWOOD & CO.,

DEALERS IN
BOOKS, STATIONERY, JEWELRY, MEDICINES, DRUGS, OILS, PAINTS, PERFUMERY, CUTLERY, PAPER HANGINGS, FANCY AND VARIETY GOODS.
*SHELBYVILLE, KENTUCKY.*

We possess facilities for procuring our Goods from the cheapest and best sources; and having at all times means to avail ourselves of favorable changes in the markets, we are enabled to offer a stock of Goods which, for extent and completeness, is not equalled in the State. Fifteen years' practical knowledge of the wants and taste of our county, with a steadily increasing business, warrants us now in saying that we can suit any buyers who wish to find a LARGE AND FRESH STOCK of Goods at the lowest prices, and on the most reasonable terms.

All orders will be carefully and promptly supplied.

### BOOKS.

Scientific
Classical
Geological
School Books
Dramatical
Juvenile
Historical
Biographical
Travels
Works of Fiction
Magazines
Scrap Books
Bibles
Hymns Books
Religious
Poetical
Herbariums
Toy Books

### PORTFOLIOS.

Cap Folios
Letter do
Music Folios
Writing Pads
Drawing Folios
Note do

### STATIONERY.

Cap Paper
Letter do
Note do
Account do
Water Colors
Platting Instruments
Red and black Ink
Pens and Quills
Wafers and Wax
Backgammon Boards
Bristol Boards
Antequarian Paper
Endless Paper
Drawing Paper
Slates
Envelopes
Banker's Bases
Pencils
Copy Books
Writing Desks

The Book and Stationery business being too large and extended, and not being able to give even a partial list, we will say that all orders in this line shall be promptly supplied; those on hands we retail at the publishers' prices—and numbers at the Louisville wholesale prices, and less. An inspection of our stock is the only means of forming an idea of the extent and variety on hand.

### JEWELRY.

Clocks
Pins, Ladies'
Pins, Gents'
Shawl Pins
Belt Pins
Ear Rings
Seal do
Gold do
Coral do
Cornelian do
Spectacles
Buttons
Studs
Cuff Pins
Napkin Rings
Card Cases
Card Baskets
Cream Mugs
Boquet Holders
Watches
Watch Rigging
Seals and Keys,
Guards, silk
Gold Chains
Steel do
Plated do
Thimbles
Shields
Eye Protectors
Watch-stands
Spectacle Cases
Spoons
Forks
Butter Knives
Portmonies
Lockets
Coral Beads
Salt Stands

This part of our business we take great pains with, being very careful in selecting both for quality of gold, the beauty of workmanship, and styles of patterns,—hence feel ourselves safe in stating that our stock cannot be surpassed in the State, both in respect to price and time

Old gold and silver taken in exchange for goods.

### MEDICINES AND DRUGS.

Berrys
Barks
Roots
Essences
Tinctures
Spirits
Extracts
Essential Oils
Decoctions
Syrups
Cod Liver Oil
Peppers
Spices
Dye-stuffs
Acids
Chemicals
Poisons
Arsnic
Paints, dry
do in oil
Varnishes
Brushes
Blacking
Flavoring Ex.
Yeast Powder
Blacking brushes

We now claim to be the oldest house in the drug business in our town; and also claim the honor of being the first to introduce in the market all new and superior medicines—and it affords us pleasure to say that our stock is the largest in the place.

### LIQUORS.

French Brandy
Peach do
Apple do
Whisky
Beer and Porter
Ale
Champagne Wine
Brown Stout
Curacao
Maraschino
Madeira Wine
Port do
Sherry do
Medoc do
Teneriffe do
Catawba do
Palm do
Sweet do
White do
Malt Liquors (bottled)

Ignorance often laughs at knowledge: often we hear the remark that there are no pure wines and brandies sold. Knowing that pure liquors can be purchased, we offer the following table as proof of same: There was imported into the United States, from June 1852, to June 1853, inclusive, 226,403 gallons of Maderia wine; 313,048 of Sherry; 190,205 of Sicily; 662.791 of Port; 2,633 802 of Claret; and 3,854956 of brandies. We have no doubt but there are vast quantities made in this country—say three times the amount imported; then we have the vast amount of 23,650,215 gallons. Allowing that one-fourth of the spirits sold are pure, then pure liquors can be had; but to procure them we are forced to give from $2 50 to $12 per gallon.—Allow us a fair profit, and we shall continue to furnish our customers with the best and purest liquors.—We have a heavy stock on hands. Call and purchase **for medical purposes only.**

### GLASS WARE.

Fruit Bottles
Packing do
Tincture do
Salt do
Packing do pt. to gall.
Vials, 1 to 8 oz.
Funnells
Syringes
Nipple Glasses
Nipple Shells
Cupping glasses

### PAPER HANGINGS.

Hall Paper
Parlor do
Chamber Paper
Teasters
Borders
Screens
Window Shades

Call—you will find it much cheaper than white-washing—from 12 cts to $1 50 per bolt.

### PAINTS AND VARNISHES.

Yellow and Green, in oil
Red and White, in oil
Brown and Blue
Pink
Drab
Dryers
Copal
Japan
Black
White
Mastic
Coach

### BRACES.

Shoulder Braces
Abdominal Supporters
French Pumps
Breast Pumps
Trusses

### WINDOW GLASS.

| SINGLE THICKNESS. | DOUBLE THICKNESS. |
|---|---|
| Plates from 8x10 to 12x18 | Plates from 12x26 to 14x30 |
| do do 12x20 to 16x22 | |
| do do 10x24 to 20x20 | |

☞ Glass, *by the box*, AT LOUISVILLE PRICES.

### PERFUMERY.

Colognes
Pomatums
Hair Oil
Hair Tonic
Hair Dyes
Rose Water
Otto of Roses
Shaving Soap
Toilet Soap
Bar Soap
Erasive Soap
Cochue Aromatic
Ex. for the handkerchief
Aromatic Vinegar
Bay Water
Lilly White
Rouge
Tooth Paste
Tooth Powder
Pungent Bottles
Satchetts
Cosmetics

And others to make a complete stock of Perfumery.

### FANCY GOODS.

Fancy Boxes
Glove do
Hdkf do
Shell do
Jewelry do
Work do
Gentlemen's Dress. Cases
Work Caddeys
Bags and Reticules
Tooth Brushes
Nail do
Hair do
Clothes do
Hat do
Flesh do
Parlor Pitchers
Match-safes
Taper Stands
Fancy Baskets
Tape Measures
Paper Weights
Toy Furniture
Silk Twist
Steal Beads
Crotchet Needles
Worsted Patterns
Rugs
Tooth Picks
Fans
Dressing Combs
Fine Combs
Mirrors
Flower Vases
Butter Stands
Tin Toys
Walking Canes
Statuetts
Letter Clips
Paper Knives
Forks, plated

### TOBACCO AND SEGARS.

Mo. Tobacco
James River
Peach Leaf
Peruvian flavor
Ky. Segars
Cuba Segars
Regalia Segars
Principes do

A large lot of IMPORTED SEGARS ON HAND, which we can warrant of a superior quality.

### STEEL GOODS.

Razors
Knives
Jack Knives
Pocket Knives
Pen Knives
Sciesors
Nail Knives
Tweezers
Key Rings
Table Cutlery

### PATENT MEDICINES.

Cough Remedies
Sarsaparillas
Purifying Extracts
For the Hair
Diarrhea Preparations
For the Eye
Plasters
Worm Medicines
Dyspepsia Medicines
Liniments
Pills
Fever and Ague
Ointments

All who desire to buy CHEAP GOODS, call at
ELLINGWOOD & CO.'S

Shlebyville, Sept 13, 1854 [illegible] 765

## Sales of Land, &c.

### AT PRIVATE SALE.

THE FARM, containing **234 acres**, and a fine STORE-HOUSE, in Shelbyville, belonging to the estate of Dr R W. Glass, dec'd, is offered at private sale. For terms, &c., apply to

JOSEPH W LOGAN,
J H WILSON, } Agents
Of ELIZA GLASS, Executrix of Dr. R. W. Glass, deceased.

Shelbyville, Sept. 6, 1854 td764

### FOR SALE:

A FINE RESIDENCE IN SHELBYVILLE

THE fine Residence of Mrs. John Lane is offered for sale. It is a large two story brick House, on the corner of Main and Sixth streets; contains nine rooms, with two negro-houses, smoke-house carriage-house, stables, &c., attached,—all in good repair. For terms, &c., apply to

JOHN K. LANE,
or, M. C. TAYLOR.

Shelbyville, Aug 16, 1854 too761

### SHELBY STOCK FARM

FOR SALE.—With a view to distribute the interests of the heirs in the estate on which the subscriber has resided for many years, and of which he is the Agent for Evan Shelby, Trustee, he has been authorized to offer for sale the VALUABLE FARM situated in Shelby county, on the county road, 5 miles north of Shelbyville, and 5 miles south of the Rail Road Depôt, at Eminence, consisting of about **750 acres** which is improved so as to admit of division into *Two Farms*, each of which has a commodious and tasty Dwelling, with suitable outhouses, etc., and permanent water for the family and for stock. The entire tract has 400 acres of open land adapted to the growth of hemp, and the woodland is well set in blue grass. Possession given 1st November next

As purchasers will examine the premises, a further description is unnecessary, except to add that the quality of the soil and its great depth protecting the crop in a dry season, the timber, the improvements, the excellent and abundant water, the arrangements and well repaired condition of the farm, its advantageous location, the beautiful sites for the residences and the gentle undulation of the surface (not an acre washing or baking,) all concur in rendering it equal, if not superior, to any farm in Kentucky.

C. S. TODD, *Agent.*

March 28, 1855 ct793

### SHELBY LAND

FOR SALE.—I offer for sale the FARM recently purchased by Henry Beckley from James C Price, situated on the Aiken's road, two miles and a half north-west from Shelbyville, and containing *one hundred and thirty five acres;* ninety of which are cleared and in cultivation; the remainder well timbered and in grass. The house is suitable for a small family, with all necessary out-buildings; a good well of water in the yard, and the farm is well supplied with stock water. A small orchard of choice fruit

Persons wishing to purchase are invited to call and examine the premises for themselves.

Terms made known upon application to the subscriber in Shelbyville, Ky.

JOHN R. BECKLEY.
*Attorney for Henry Beckley.*

March 14. 1855 tf791

### COMMISSIONER'S SALE

John W. Branch, Guardian, &c. }
On Petition. }

ON MONDAY, MAY 14, 1855,—it being County Court day—in virtue of a decree of the Shelby Circuit Court, rendered in the above case, at the March term, 1855, I will, as Master Commissioner of said Court, sell at public sale, to the highest bidder, at the Court House door in the town of Shelbyville, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M, and 3, P. M., A SLAVE named George.

TERMS—cash.

HENRY BOHANNON, M. C.

April 18, 1855 ts796

### Commissioner's Sale.

Louisa A. Owsley and others }
vs } In Equity
Ann E. Bailey and others. }

ON MONDAY, MAY 14, 1855,—it being county court day,—in virtue of a decree of the Shelby circuit court, rendered in the above case, at the March term, 1855, I will, as Master Commissioner of said court, sell at public sale, to the highest bidder, at the court house door, in the town of Shelbyville, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M., and 3, P. M., FOUR SLAVES, belonging to the estate of George W. Owsley, dec'd.

TERMS. A credit of three months from day of sale will be given—the purchaser to give bond and approved security; the bond to have the force and effect of a replevin bond at maturity—to secure the payment of the purchase money, with interest from day of sale.

H. BOHANNON, M C.

April 18, 1855 ts796

### Commissioner's Sale.

Eley Turnham }
vs } In Equity.
Josephus Turnham and others }

ON MONDAY, MAY 14, 1855,—it being county court day,—in virtue of a decree of the Shelby circuit court, rendered in the above case, at the March term, 1855, I will, as Master Commissioner of said court, sell at public sale, to the highest bidder, at the court house door in the town of Shelbyville, between the hours of 10 o'clock, a. m. and 3, p. m., A TRACT OF LAND, containing 30 acres, situate on Plumb creek, or so much thereof as will be necessary to make the sum of $740 60, being the same allotted to Mildred Turnham in the division of her father, John Turnham's, estate.

TERMS. A credit of 3 months from day of sale will be given—the purchaser to give bond and approved security, the bond have the force and effect of a replevin bond at maturity—to secure the payment of the purchase money, with interest from day of sale; and a lien will be retained on the property till the money is paid.

H. BOHANNON, M. C.

April 18, 1855. ts796

### Commissioner's Sale.

Missella A. Henry, and others }
vs } In Equity.
Mary Fisher. }

ON MONDAY, MAY 14, 1855,—it being county court day,—in virtue of a decree of the Shelby circuit court, rendered in the above case, at the March term, 1855, I will, as Master Commissioner of said court, sell at public sale, to the highest bidder, at the court house door, in the town of Shelbyville, between the hours of 10 o'clock, a. m. and 3, p. m., 83 ACRES OF LAND belonging to the devisees of John Henry, dec'd, situated on the L and F. R. R, adjoining the farm of Thomas W. Ford.

TERMS. One-third cash, one-third in 6 months, and the remainder in 12 months from day of sale will be given—the purchaser to give bond and approved security, the bond to have the force and effect of a replevin bond at maturity—to secure the payment of the purchase money, with interest from day of sale; and a lien will be retained on the property till the money is paid

H. BOHANNON, M. C.

April 18, 1855. ts796

### COMMISSIONER'S SALE.

C. Sanders and others, }
vs. } In Equity.
W. T. Bennett and Philip Lighter. }

ON MONDAY, JUNE 11, 1855,—it being county court day,—in virtue of a decree of the Shelby circuit court, rendered in the above case, at the March term, 1855, I will as Master Commissioner of said court, sell at public sale, to the highest bidder, at the court house door, in the town of Shelbyville, between the hours of 10 o'clock, a. m. and 3, p. m, A TRACT OF LAND, situate on Benson, in Shelby county, being the same conveyed by Richard Pemberton to W. T. Bennett, to satisfy judgment in favor of plaintiff against said Bennett for $277 18, with interest from 1st of March, 1851, and costs of suit.

TERMS. A credit of 6 months from day of sale will be given—the purchaser to give bond and approved security, the bond to have the force and effect of a replevin bond at maturity—to secure the payment of the purchase money, with interest from day of sale.

H. BOHANNON, M. C.

April 18, 1855. ts796

### COMMISSIONER'S SALE.

J. K Gaines }
vs. } In Equity.
W. P. Force's adm'r. }

ON MONDAY, MAY 14, 1855,—it being county court day,—in virtue of a decree of the Shelby circuit court, rendered in the above case, at the March term, 1855, I will, as Master Commissioner of said court, sell at public sale, to the highest bidder, at the court house door, in the town of Shelbyville, between the hours of 10 o'clock, a. m. and 3 p. m., A HOUSE AND LOT, in Christiansburgh, Shelby county, Ky., and 117 SHARES, and A FRACTION OF A SHARE, of stock in the Louisville & Frankfort Railroad Company, and TWELVE NEGROES.

TERMS. On the house and lot a credit of 6 and 12 months will be given; and on the railroad stock and negroes, a credit of six months, from day of sale will be given,—the purchasers to give bonds and approved security, the bonds to have the force and effect of a replevin bond at maturity—to secure the payment of the purchase money, with interest from day of sale.

H. BOHANNON, M. C.

April 18, 1855. ts796

### COMMISSIONER'S SALE

William Hanna's heirs }
On Petition. }

ON MONDAY, MAY 14 1855,—it being county court day—in virtue of a decree of the Shelby circuit court, rendered in the above case, at the March term, 1855, I will as Master Commissioner of said court, sell at public sale, to the highest bidder, at the court house door, in the town of Shelbyville, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M., and 3, P. M., A TRACT OF LAND, containing 413 acres, 80 poles, on the waters of Bullskin, being the same of which William Hanna died seized and possessed.

Also, on WEDNESDAY, MAY 16, 1855, at the late residence of said decedent, TWELVE SLAVES—men, women, and children.

TERMS. On the land a credit of 6, 12, and 18 months will be given; and on the negroes a credit of 6 months—purchasers to give bonds with approved security; the bonds to have the force and effect of replevin bonds at maturity—to secure the payment of the purchase money, with interest from day of sale; and a lien will be retained on the land till the money is paid.

H. BOHANNON, M. C.

April 18, 1855 ts796

### Commissioner's Sale.

Lucy Ditto's adm'r }
vs } In Equity.
Her heirs and creditors }

ON MONDAY, MAY 14, 1855,—it being county court day,—in virtue of a decree of the Shelby circuit court, rendered in the above case, at the March term, 1855, I will, as Master Commissioner of said court, sell at public sale, to the highest bidder, at the court house door, in the town of Shelbyville, between the hours of 10 o'clock, a. m. and 3 p. m., *the undivided fifth part of* THREE LOTS in Shelbyville known as lots Nos 73, 74, and part of No. 75, on plat of said town.

TERMS. A credit of 6, 12 and 18 months from day of sale will be given—the purchaser to give bond and approved security, the bond to have the force and effect of a replevin bond at maturity—to secure the payment of the purchase money, with interest from day of sale; and a lien will be retained on the property till the money is paid.

H. BOHANNON, M. C.

April 18, 1855. ts796

### COMMISSIONER'S SALE

Samuel Seay }
vs } In Equity.
E. R. Whitaker. }

ON MONDAY, MAY 14, 1855,—it being county court day—in virtue of a decree of the Shelby Circuit Court, rendered in the above case, at the March term, 1855, I will, as Master Commissioner of said court, sell at public sale, to the highest bidder, at the Court House door in the town of Shelbyville, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M., and 3, P. M., THE FARM of E. R. Whitaker, situate on Buck Creek, in Shelby county, containing — acres, or so much thereof as will satisfy the judgments of plff. for $140 88 and costs of suit.

TERMS. A credit of six months from day of sale will be given—the purchaser to give bond and approved security, the bond to have the force and effect of a replevin bond at maturity—to secure the payment of the purchase money, with interest from day of sale until paid; and a lien will be retained on the property till the money is paid.

H. BOHANNON, M. C.

April 1855 ts796

### COMMISSIONER'S SALE

J. B Stivers' heirs }
On Petition. }

ON MONDAY, MAY 14, 1855,—it being county court day—in virtue of a decree of the Shelby circuit court, rendered in the above case, at the March term, 1855, I will, as Master Commissioner of said court, sell at public sale, to the highest bidder, at the court house door, in the town of Shelbyville, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M, and 3, P. M., a SLAVE named Washington.

TERMS. A credit of 6 months from day of sale will be given—the purchaser to give bond and approved security, the bond to have the force and effect of a replevin bond at maturity—to secure the payment of the purchase money, with interest from day of sale.

H. BOHANNON, M C.

April 18, 1855 ts796

### COMMISSIONER'S SALE.

A. Wilson }
vs } In Equity.
Joseph Boyce and others. }

ON MONDAY, MAY 14, 1855,—it being County Court day—by virtue of a decree of the Shelby Circuit Court, rendered at the March term of said Court, 1855 in this case, I will, as Master Commissioner of said Court, sell at public sale, to the highest bidder, at the Court House door, in the town of Shelbyville, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A.M., and 3, P. M., A HOUSE AND LOT, situate in Hardinsville, belonging to the heirs of Morsis Fox.—to satisfy judgement of plff. for $223 40 with interest from day of March, 1855, and costs of suit.

TERMS. A credit of three months will be given, purchaser giving bond with approved security, the bond to have the force and effect of a replevin bond at maturity; and a lien will be retained on the property until the purchase money is paid.

HENRY BOHANNON, M. C.

April 18, 1855 ts796

### COMMISSIONER'S SALE

Wm. Figg's heirs, }
On Petition. }

ON MONDAY, JUNE 11 1855,—it being county Court day,—in virtue of a decree of the Shelby Circuit Court, rendered in the above case, at the March term, 1855, I will, as Master Commissioner of said Court, sell at public sale, to the highest bidder, at the Court House door, in the town of Shelbyville, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M., and 3, P. M., A TRACT OF LAND, containing 105 acres, belonging to the heirs of W. Figg, on the waters of Jeptha creek in Shelby county.

TERMS. A credit of 6, 12 and 18 months from day of sale will be given—the purchaser to give bond approved security, the bond to have the force and effect of a replevin bond at maturity—to secure the payment of the purchase money, with interest from day of sale; and a lien will be retained on the property till the money is paid.

H. BOHANNON, M. C.

April 18, 1855 ts796

### Commissioner's Sale.

Andrew W. Taylor and others }
vs } In Equity.
Taylor Hammond and others }

ON MONDAY, MAY 14, 1855,—it being county court day—in virtue of a decree of the Shelby circuit court, rendered in the above case, at the March term, 1855, I will, as Master Commissioner of said court, sell at public sale, to the highest bidder, at the court house door, in the town of Shelbyville, between the hours of 10 o'clock, a. m, and 3 p. m., SIXTY ACRES OF LAND, situate on Beech and Benson.

TERMS. A credit of 6, 12 and 18 months from day of sale will be given—the purchaser to give bond and approved security, the bond to have the force and effect of a replevin bond at maturity—to secure the payment of the purchase money, with interest from day of sale; and a lien will be retained on the property till the money is paid.

H. BOHANNON, M. C.

April 18, 1855. ts796

### COMMISSIONER'S SALE

Shelby Railroad Co. }
vs } In Equity.
Myers & Co. }

ON MONDAY, MAY 14, 1855,—it being County Court day—in virtue of a decree of the Shelby Circuit Court, rendered in the above case, at the March term, 1855, I will, as Master Commissioner of said Court, sell at public sale to the highest bidder, at the Court House door, in the town of Shelbyville, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M, and 3, P. M., THREE THOUSAND NINE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-FIVE SHARES OF STOCK, in the Shelby Railroad Company, belonging to defendants.

TERMS. A credit of three months from day of sale will be given—the purchaser to give bond and approved security the bond to have the force and effect of a replevin bond at maturity—to secure the payment of the purchase money, with interest from day sale.

H. BOHANNON, M. C.

April 18, 1855 ts796

### Commissioner's Sale.

W. B. Reed, guardian, &c. }
On Petition. }

ON MONDAY, MAY 18, 1855,—it being county court day,—in virtue of a decree of the Shelby circuit court, rendered in the above case, at the March term, 1855, I will, as Master Commissioner of said court, sell at public sale, to the highest bidder, at the court house door, in the town of Shelbyville, between the hours of 10 o'clock, a. m. and 3, p. m., A PARCEL OF LAND, containing 26 acres, belonging to the heirs of Daniel Snyder, dec'd, being a part of the tract which Jonas Snyder died seized and possessed, situate on the road from Shelbyville to Mt. Eden, about a mile from the latter place.

TERMS. One-half cash, on the remainder a credit of 12 months from day of sale will be given—the purchaser to give bond and approved security, the bond to have the force and effect of a replevin bond at maturity—to secure the payment of the purchase money, with interest from day of sale; and a lien will be retained on the property till the money is paid.

H. BOHANNON, M. C.

April 18, 1855. ts796

### Commissioner's Sale.

John Nelson }
vs } In Chancery.
Martin Burgher and others }

ON MONDAY, MAY 14, 1855,—it being county court day,—in virtue of a decree of the Shelby circuit court, rendered in the above case, at the March term, 1855, I will, as Master Commissioner of said court, sell at public sale, to the highest bidder, at the court house door in the town of Shelbyville, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A.M., and 3, P.M., a HOUSE AND LOT, situate in the northwestern part of Shelby county, near Logan and Rankin's store. to satisfy demand of plaintiff for $83 33½, and interest from January 29, 1849, and costs of suit.

TERMS. A credit of 6 and 12 months from day of sale will be given—the purchaser to give bond and approved security; the bond to have the force and effect of a replevin bond at maturity—to secure the payment of the purchase money, with interest from day of sale; and a lien will be retained on the property till the money is paid.

H. BOHANNON, M. C.

April 13, 1855 ts796

## Miscellaneous.

### ONE TENTH!

FARMERS LOOK TO YOUR INTEREST.—Owing to the scarcity and high prices of Grain, I will hereafter grind for the TENTH! I am now prepared to make the *best* number *one* Flour from the *worst* smut wheat.

JOHN CARVER.

April 18, 1855. too796

### TIME IS MONEY!

CLOCKS, WATCHES & JEWELRY, repaired with neatness, in the best manner, and with all possible despatch, at

SHARRARD'S.

☞ SILVERWARE, of the best metal, and fine workmanship, always on hand, and made to order at

SHARRARD'S.

April 11, 1855. tf795

### I AM READY!

I HAVE opened a general REPAIRING and JOB SHOP, in this place, and would say to Farmers and others, who have purchased **Sanford's Patent Hay and Straw Cutter,** should they need repairing, I can do the work just as it should be done, as I thoroughly understand the business. Plain Furniture made or repaired, and various other articles.

☞ My terms are cash.

J. M. RICHARDSON.

Feb 14, 1855 too787

### STRAYED OR STOLEN

FROM the subscriber, at the Eminence Fair Grounds, during the last annual Fair, an *Iron Gray Horse*, 16 hands high 7 or 8 years old. I will give $25 reward for the return of said horse to me at New Castle, Ky., or any information that will enable me to find him.

GEO. M. JESSE.

April 4. 1855. *ct794

### NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to JAS. S. SHARRARD either by note or account will come forward and settle by cash with the undersigned. Prompt attention to this will save cost. Also, those having notes or accounts against said Sharrard, are requested to present them for auditing.

T. W. BROWN.
R. NEEL.
Assignees of Jas. S. Sharrard.

### ☞ REMOVAL! ☜

J. F. CHINN has removed his FURNISHING STORE to a room under the Odd Fellows' Hall, south-west side of the Public Square. Having received his

**NEW STOCK FALL & WINTER GOODS,**

he is now prepared to make up anything in the gentlemen's line of Clothing in the best style and fashion, as he is in regular receipt of all the New York Fashion Plates. His stock of Goods is of the best quality, consisting of

*Black and Fancy Cloths, Cassimers, and Vestings; Black and Fancy Doeskins; Stocks, Cravats*—

And, in fact, all articles for gentlemen's wear. Mr. Chinn assures all those who may favor him with a call, that no pains will be spared to GIVE ENTIRE SATISFACTION in *all cases*. Thankful for past favors, he sincerely hopes to merit a continuance of the same.

READY-MADE CLOTHING!

He also keeps on hand a good assortment of Ready-Made Clothing of *HOME MANUFACTURE*, made in the best style and fashion, and *the work insured.* Shelbyville, Sept 20, 1854 ay766

### SOMETHING SHARP.

ALL those in want of a CUTTING-BOX, one of Sanford's Patent, which I believe, universally conceded to be the best Straw and Hay Cutter ever put up or sold in this section, can get it by sending to the undersigned, who has the exclusive right to sell them in this country. PRICE, **$15 for the No. 2 Boxes, and $20 for the No. 1 Boxes.**—Come forward, gentlemen, and take one; I can supply you all. The undivided testimony of those who have used them, is, that this box, over any other, will pay for itself, in a short time, in the saving of food, besides the expedition in cutting, &c. Terms cash, unless, otherwise, by agreement. Manufactory in the east end of Shelbyville.

R. NEEL.

November 1. 1854 too772

### WESTERN INSURANCE COMPANY, OLEAN, NEW YORK.

### FIRE AND MARINE.

Capital and Surplus..............$150,000
RUSSELL MARTIN..............PRESIDENT
CHARLES S CARY..............SECRETARY

SHELBYVILLE OFFICE at SHARRARD'S Book, Stationery and Jewelry Store; Louisville Office over C. Hagan & Co.'s Book Store, Main, between Third and Fourth streets, next door to the Bank of Louisville; Insures Buildings, Goods, Wares, Merchandize, &c., &c.; Vessels and their Cargoes against Loss or Damage by Fire, or the perils of Navigation

Also Insures Buildings in Cities, Villages, or Country Farm Houses, Barns, &c., &c., upon the Mutual plan, from three to five years, the insurer paying a part of premium in cash, and giving a premium note for balance subject to assessment once in two years in event of loss. Full information given by the Agent.

Agents wanted in this and the adjoining States.—Any person desiring to become an agent for this Company, by addressing the subscriber, can receive every information on the subject.

JAMES M. MOORE,
Louisville, Ky., General Agent.
JAMES S. SHARRARD, Agent
too765] For Shelbyville and Shelby county, Ky.

### TO THE HEIRS

OF Officers and Soldiers of the Revolutionary and other Wars. JOHN S. GALLAHER (formerly Third Auditor of U. S. Treasury) and RO. H. GALLAHER, (Attorney for Claimants) Todd's Marble Building, Washington City, continue to give their usual prompt attention to the prosecution of claims against the General Government. Their familiarity with the general routine of business connected with the several Departments, and the experience they have had in the management of the large number of cases heretofore entrusted to their care, warrants them in tendering their services, with renewed confidence, to the very numerous representatives of Officers and Soldiers of the Revolutionary and other Wars, who have become entitled, by acts of Congress, to Commutation, Half-Pay, Pension, or Bounty Land.

In addition to their experience, they possess much valuable record and documentary evidence appertaining to the numerous classes of claims.

☞ Army Officers, Soldiers, Teamsters, Naval Officers, Seamen, Marines, and Navy Clerks, (or their surviving widows or minor children) who served in the Revolutionary War, War of 1812, Florida, or any of the Indian Wars, for a period of not less than fourteen days, are now entitled to a Land Warrant for 160 acres. Those who have already received their 40 or 80 acre warrants are now entitled to an additional quantity to make theirs equal to 160 acres.

*Fees:*—For obtaining an 80 acre warrant, $5; 120 acres, $8; 160 acres, $10.

☞ Regular correspondents who prepare cases and forward them to the above address, for management here, will be dealt with liberally.

☞ A Court of Claims having been created by Congress, before which all Private Claims, not heretofore provided by law, are to be presented for adjudication, the undersigned will undertake the management of any cases requiring attention before that court, and devote their best energies to the interests of their clients ☞ They ask no fee in advance, nor do they make any charge for their services (except where previously agreed upon) unless they are successful in obtaining something for those who employ them. Address

JNO. S. & RO. H. GALLAHER,
*Washington, D. C.*

☞ *Land Warrants bought and sold.* We buy Land Warrants and Revolutionary Scrip at highest market rates, giving generally higher prices than any other markets afford, except those immediately in the vicinity of land offices where warrants are located. The advantage of sending Warrants to Washington is that discrepancies in assignments, which often occur and produce difficulty, can be rectified, frequently, at the General Land Office. J. S. & R. H. G.

April 4, 1855. too794

# The Shelby News.

AMERICANS SHALL RULE AMERICA.

The Shelby News is the largest and cheapest village newspaper published in Kentucky.
Terms—$2 in advance; $2 50, payable within six months after subscribing, at which time all subscriptions will be due, and chargeable with interest.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 9, 1855.


From the Washington American Organ.

**National Washington Monument.**

We extract the following very sensible and appropriate remarks upon the Washington Monument, from the the Baltimore Clipper:

"It was understood, when the American party obtained the management of this monument, that the most energetic measures would be forthwith adopted to carry on the work to completion—that the members of the order throughout the Union would contribute at least one dollar each to the futherance of the good work. This course was suggested in our paper long prior to the last election of Managers of the Monument; and we were then, and are now, confident that if it be acted on the Monument will be completed without calling upon Congress for assistance. We presume that measures have been taken by the American party to effect the object, though we are not cognizant of that fact. It would be peculiarly appropriate that the Monument should be erected by contributions from natives of the country, for they are the persons who should particularly hold the memory of Washington in their fondest affection. They profess to be guided by his precepts, and to adopt his principles, and they should be foremost in erecting a Monument to his honor. One dollar from each member of the order will probably be sufficient to finish the work and we are sure that not a single member who is able will refuse to contribute that sum. Let the natives then, put their hands to the work, and it will go ahead without danger of failure."

The Board of Managers have agreed upon a plan, after mature deliberation, by which we doubt not a sufficient fund will be realized, within the present year, to complete this structure according to its original design, and to make it worthy of the fame of him, in grateful commemoration of whose services, it is to be reared.

It forms no part of the plan of the Board of Managers, to confine the contributions to any class or party of our fellow-citizens. All will be free to contribute whatever sums they may desire to bestow, in aid of this great undertaking. But the Board are of the opinion *that the "American" party should make themselves responsible for the completion of the Monument*, and that systematic and effectual means be taken, to obtain from the liberal and free offerings of the members of this party, such sums as may be required, when added to those received from other sources, to effect the object in view. *One dollar from each member of the party* will accomplish the object. This sum may be contributed at once, or be paid, in monthly or quarterly instalments as the donors may themselves determine.

The system of general agencies has not been found productive of the results anticipated by the former Board of Managers. Travelling agents will not for the present if at all, under the present Board, be appointed. The public are therefore cautioned against making contributions to persons unknown to them, and who assume to represent the Board of Managers, or to act by their authority. *Local agents*, selected by the various councils of our party—and by such societies as may manifest a wish to unite in the work, will be authorized to receive and transmit funds from their own localities. Such *local* agents will be *known* in their respective communities as worthy of public and private confidence, and will be responsible to the councils or societies who select them, and whose proper officers will receive from the local agents and transmit to the treasurer, General John M. McCalla, the funds collected.

At the time of transmitting funds, the person transmitting them will also notify the Secretary of the Monument Society, Charles C. Tucker, Esq., of the amount so transmitted to the Treasurer.

All funds received will be at once deposited in bank here, and drawn out only by order of the Board, and by checks signed officially by one of the Vice Presidents, and the Treasurer. The Board meets weekly, and the transactions thereof are open to the inspection of all members of the Society.

Surplus funds on hand at any time, beyond the immediate wants of the Board for materials and labor, will be invested in sound State stocks, until required for expenditure.

The Board desire to commence operations immediately, and with that view have called upon the members of the "American party" here, and now invite such others as may be disposed, to contribute, whatever they may please to the work.

The call of the Board has already been responded to, cheerfully and liberally, and within the next ten days, the amount collected in this city will equal *one dollar* for each member of the party here.

Having thus commenced the collection of funds in this city, with the absolute certainty that *one dollar* for each member of the party here will be made up during the coming week, we feel authorized to call upon our "American" friends *elsewhere* throughout the country, to adopt measures *amongst themselves*, and without further advices, to obtain the same rateable amount from our party throughout the United States. Whenever any society, council, or other organized body shall have selected a fit person as *their* agent, to collect funds for transmission to the Treasurer, the Board will, if desired, transmit the proper authority to the *same* person, to obtain contributions from *any and all* persons in their localities, to be transmitted to the Treasurer.

All councils and societies disposed to aid in the enterprise will, it is hoped, make selections of such persons to collect funds, and will perform the service gratuitously, imitating in this respect the example of the former and present Board of Managers whose services are cheerfully rendered, with no other reward, than the pleasurable emotions, resulting from the performance of a work of gratitude and duty.

Editors of newspapers throughout the United States, friendly to the erection of the Washington Monument, will please notice this subject in such manner as they may consider appropriate.

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**Inventors rarely fail of their reward.**—Jenkins invented a new style of lock picker, and was rewarded by a "situation" at the jail for a couple of years. Jenkins is a character.

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Prof. Agassiz has just received the appointment of Professor of Natural History in the University of Edinburgh, and has declined it. His present salary at Harvard College is $1,500. The Edinburgh salary is $10,000, and this immense disparity of Prof. Agassiz has been overlooked in his desire to mould and develop the scientific learning in this country.

Some of the democrats of the first Congressional district addressed a letter to the Hon. Linn Boyd as long ago as the 23d of Feburry, asking him to be a candidate for re-election to Congress. He replied on the 20th of March, saying that he would like to decline the canvass but that, if his friends think his name necessary to the harmony of the party, he supposes he must let them have the use of it.

A Great Notion.—The Jackson county (Ind.) Democrat is informed that two hundred men in Louis township, Clay county, in that State, all orderly citizens, who are habitually temperance men, each weighing over two hundred pounds, have determined to test the law and the strength of the county jail, on the 12th of June next, the day of the taking effect of the Indiana Maine liquor law. The Democrat says they are all to get "high," and try, for the first time, the drunkard's experience.

*Sad Casuality—Four Students Burnt.*—During the thunder-storm on the night of the 14th ult., an outbuilding attached to Berryman's High School, in Arcadia, Madcounty, Mo., was struck by lighning and burned. Four students sleeping in the building at the time were burned to death. It is supposed that they were stunned by the shock of lightning, and rendered unable to make their escape, as other students in the adjoining room, succeeded in getting out unharmed.

The Patent Office has furnished seeds and directed experiments to be made by Mr. Colbert, of Mt. Airy, Maryland, with more than one hundred varieties of beans and peas, with the view of determining their qualities, productiveness and adaptation to the climate, the results of which are to be embodied in future reports. The above seeds were selected from samples procured from South America, China, Japan, various parts of Europe, and the United States. Those kinds which prove successful, and are not already to be found in abundance in the country, will be multiplied from year to year for the purpose of procuring the seed for public distribution.

The United States store-ship "Supply," is soon to sail for the East to bring camels over to this country for the use of the Army in the far West. She is to be commanded by Lieut. D. D. Porter, and the Union announces that the crew are to be shipped with the distinct agreement that no grog is to be served during the cruise. They will commute their liquid into metal at the rate of sixpence a day. Lieut. Porter feels confident, from long experience, that the absence of rum is promotive of discipline on board. The camels will doubtless have a quiet passage across the ocean in this temperance ship.

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**Last Word of Nicholas about the United States, England, and France.**

The New Orleans Bee publishes the following passage from a letter, addressed to an eminent foreigner, now in that city, by a Russian friend residing in St. Petersburg. The Bee says, it may be regarded as entirely authentic:

St. Petersburg. Feb 1855.—Before my letter reaches you, you will probably have received intelligence of a loss that will spread a gloomy veil over all Russia; for the death of such a man is a blow that not only strikes his country but resounds from the shores of the whole world. In my last letter I did not dare openly to declare what we were expecting from day to day, for we were unwilling to accustom our hearts to an idea which our minds were incapable of conceiving. The last days of the Czar are a whole century in the history of Russia, and will never be forgotten by those who witnessed them. Do not imagine that he was exasperated with his foes. Quite the contrary! Impartially, like a prophet, he gazed upon the present situation of the different European powers, and predicted the future with the accuracy of one who looks far beyond the present.

"England," said he, "has reached her culminating point either for life or death.—There is no middle point for her to pursue. One thing only may save her, and that is a free confession not only by the government, but the whole aristocracy, made to the people, that they have been absurd from first to last, that the Crown is unable any longer to mantain its power, and that the people must rise and unite together as one man to save the honor and preserve the independence of the country. A candid acknowledgement of the truth may even now save England, if her corrupt aristocracy can be brought to the stool of confession. France, on the contrary, can mantain herself only by falsehood and deception. The Emperor may proclaim to his subject that he governs and influences the affairs of all Europe, that not a shot can be fired without his permission, and that France is the first power in Europe, but a single shock, one speech of a demagogue may overthrow him and darken the star of Napoleon forever. I have offered him my hand, the hand of reconciliation, but he refused it—He wishes to avenge Moscow upon me, and St. Helena upon England. Short-sighted man, who seeks to avenge the sins of the fathers upon the children! As for Germany, Austria, and Prussia, they would not now exist, if I had not saved them when they crouched at my feet six years ago; they think to strengthen themselves in the mighty struggle between the other nations of Europe. But they never have been and never will be more than secondary powers, satraps holding authority by the clemency of my House, or by permission of the Western Powers. Yet one consolation is left to me in the midst of all this ingratitude and villiany, and that is the silent sympathy of that high hearted people on the other side of the Atlantic, the only hearts in which I hear an echo of my struggles against united Europe. Never have I forgotten the smallest kindness shown to me by the least of my subjects; let my children never forget what we owe to America, and if ever an hour of danger darens around the United States let her find a faithful ally in my family."

These words may be of interest to you my friend, because you are now living amongst the Americans; and I mention them, knowing that your sympathies have bound you to a foreign land nearly half a century. One learns to recognize his true friends in the hour of danger, and you may rely upon it, that as long as a Romanoff sits on Russia's throne, the American States will never need a friend.

The above (says the Bee) is a faithful and almost literal translation from the letter which is written in German, by one of the nobles of Courland, residing in St. Petersburg. From the source whence we received it, we have no hesitation in guaranteeing its authenticity.

What an Intelligent German Thinks of the Know Nothings.—Mr. Valentine Heckler, a German, now residing in Richmond, has published a letter, in which he says: "If I was at my native home in Germany, and an American citizen was to come there and set himself up for an office, I should not feel that he had any right to complain of me and feel unkindly towards me, because I prefer my countrymen to him; and I think it would be a very hard matter for any American to get an office where I came from worth anybody's having; and for that reason I do n't complain because Americans choose to have their own people in preference to mine." Again he says: "As for proscription I do n't see that, as a German, I am any more proscribed by the Know Nothings than as a Whig, I was proscribed by the Democrats." And in another place he says: "I am under greater obligations to the natives than I am to foreigners—and, therefore mean to vote with them. I have been three times ruined since I have been here—twice by fire and once by robbery—and have been three times re-established in business, and every time by the native Whigs and Democrats; and no fellow-countrymen of mine ever yet lent me any aid in my distress, and, therefore, they have no claim on me to support them for office, that, by the way, they will never get; and if any of my countrymen are weak and silly enough to let the Democrats use them as tools for their own purposes, up to the time of the election, and then be laughed at for their folly, they may do so, but they do n't catch me in any such trap."

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[From the Memphis Eagle & Enquirer, March 8th.]

**Letter from Hon. John Bell.**

We find in the New York Express of the 23d ult., the following letter from Hon. John Bell, to the committee on behalf of the "Order of United Americans of the State of New York," in reply to an invitation to join with them, at Albany, on the 22d, in celebrating the birth-day of Washington:

Washington, Feb. 20, 1855.

Gentlemen:—The invitation you did me the honor to address to me, in behalf of the Order of the United Americans of the State of New York, to unite with them in celebrating, according to their usual custom, the coming anniversary of the birth of Washington, was received several days since, and I must beg that you will not impute to me any intentional discourtesy in failing to reply to it promptly. It was accidental, and the consequence of the constant succession of demands upon the attention of a member of Congress near the close of a short session.

In your letter of invitation you state that it is the object of your order "ever to keep alive in the hearts of the people the teachings of the farewell address of the immortal Washington, and to promote and cherish a filial love for this noble land of their birth;" that you "propose again to celebrate the birth day of Washington, with sentiments of veneration for his memory, a profound respect for the precepts he taught, and to reiterate your determination to imitate his virtues, and adhere to his advice." No day in the year, save one, in my judgment, so well deserves to be observed as a national anniversary, and to be forever commemorated with appropriate and imposing ceremonies, as the twenty-second of February, by American citizens. Washington led our armies to victory in the momentous struggle for national independence. To the authority of his great name and the just weight of his counsels, we are mainly indebted for the constitution—the bond of the Union between the States, without which the blood and treasure expended in the revolution would have been unavailing sacrifices; and while to him more than to any other individual, belongs to the glory of having been the founder of the Union, the wisdom of warnings and precepts of his farewell address—unless the American people shall unhappily, forget to duly honor his memory—will secure for him in after ages the superadded glory of having been its preserver. Nothing, then, can be more wise, patriotic and noble, in the designs of any association, than to cherish and venerate his memory, to imitate his virtues, and to keep alive in the hearts of the people the teachings of his farewell address. Indeed, the farewell address of Washington should be embraced in the course of instruction in every primary school in the country.

In the further and more particular explanation of the objects of your order, you quote the following passages from the preamble of its constitution:

"We disclaim all associations with party politics. We hold no connection with party men. But we avow, distinctly, our purpose of doing whatever may seem best to us for sustaining our national liberties, and for freeing them from all foreign and pernicious influences whatever."

Premising that, in your disclaimer of all association with party politics or connection with party men, I presume that you simply mean to declare that you will have no affiliation with the existing political parties, or party leaders of the country as such and that the members of your order, while they do not propose to be merely passive agents in the dissemination of sound and wholesome sentiments, but on the contrary are determined to employ an organization more compact, effective and powerful, than any ordinary party association, and to do whatever may seem to them best in carrying out the objects of their order, yet that they are, at the same time, equally determined to resist, as far as possible to avoid altogether those views of political parties in general which have their origin in a selfish, mercenary and ignoble ambition, and which tend so greatly to degrade them to the condition of mere factions, I can see no exceptionable feature in the programme of your order as above set forth. On the contrary, to sustain our national institutions, to uphold our national liberties, and to maintain them in their operation and progress, free from all foreign and deleterious influences whatever, I consider to be the imperative duty of every American citizen. As to the means best adapted to effect these great purposes, men may differ, doubtless there will be some difference of opinion in regard to them among the members of your order, but that they may be so fortunate as to adopt the wisest means and such as will secure the accomplishment of those truly national objects, must be the ardent wish of every true American patriot.

Appreciating highly the patriotic motives and objects of your association, as declared in your letter, as I do, I have to regret that my public duties, at this period of the session, as I esteemed their obligations I must decline to accept, while I am grateful for the compliment of your invitation to be present on the occasion of your celebration of the birthday of the Father of his country.

I am, gentlemen, with sentiments of high respect, your obedient servant,

JNO. BELL.

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**The Rosetta Meeting at Jeffersontown.**

—From the Louisville Courier, April 17.

The assemblage at Jeffersontown yesterday was much larger than we had anticipated. The best and most substantial citizens of the county were present, and more feeling was manifested than we had supposed to exist. We have rarely seen an assemblege of respectable and conservative persons which displayed a greater degree of feeling on any subject. The recent action of our neighboring city seemed to have aroused the true old Kentucky spirit; and men whose heads were silvered with age displayed the fervor and energy of boyhood in their denunciations of the recent robberies and insults offered by Cincinnati to the State of Kentucky in the person of one of her respected citizens. In view of the fact that this is the busiest season of the year with all classes of people, the number in attendance at this meeting gave evidence of the intensity of feeling which exists in the community on the subject which called them together. The meeting was organized by the election of the following officers:

E. D. Hobbs, President; Messrs. Samuel Churchill, John Herr, and Armstrong, Vice Presidents; Capt. W. J. Heady, Secretary. Mr. W. C. Bullitt first addressed the meeting, introducing a series of carefully prepared resolutions. Pending any action upon these resolutions, Nathaniel Wolfe, Esq., addressed the meeting. He gave a detailed history of the Rosetta Armstead case, and of the action had upon it by the court and people of Cincinnati. Mr. W. said that the importance of the subject before the meeting could not be too highly estimated; that it was a deliberation upon a vital point, involving the protection of slave property in the South, a property recognized by the original and highest law in the land; that it had become necessary for the people of Kentucky to demonstrate to the people of Ohio that their rights were not to be trampled under foot. He gave a synopsis of the arguments used in the case before the Federal authority in Cincinnati. He paid a merited tribute to the action of the Marshal of the State of Ohio; he eulogized his conduct in reference to this particular case, and made allusion to the action of Judge Parker, which action was in defiance of the laws of the United States. He repeated the positions taken by the counsel for Mr. Dennison, and closed his address with some cogent reasoning upon the merits of the action which was had by the people of Cincinnati, illustrated by anecdotes, by comparison, and by examples of similar cases, of wilful violation of justice and right into which the court and people of Ohio had been betrayed. His speech was listened to with great attention and was received with unmistakable marks of applause. After a short recess, Hon. Sherrod Williams took the stand and made an address, characterized by fine judgment and great good sense. He referred to the ignorance of Northern Abolitionists on the subject of slavery, told some pertinent and excellent anecdotes in illustration of this branch of his subject, urged the propriety of prudent and cautious action on the part of the meeting, cautioned his hearers against any action which would make them liable to the charge of fanaticism, equal, though different from that which they had assembled to rebuke, and closed with a very proper and just review of the whole case before the meeting. He was followed by Mr. Joshua F. Bullitt, who reviewed at some length the difficulties between the North and the South, demonstrating that the North had always pursued a constant system of aggression, while the South had always chosen rather to submit than to run the risk of inflaming sectional prejudice. He mentioned three ways of meeting a wrong—to submit, to compromise, and to redress. The two former had been tried and there seemed now no alternative but to choose the latter. Mr. B.'s speech was ornate, elegant and forcible, and was well received by the audience. At the conclusion of this address, Mr. W. C. Bullitt moved that a committee of sixteen be appointed, to whom all the resolutions offered were referred. The following gentlemen were appointed members of that committee, W. C. Bullitt, Chairman; Danl. Doup, George Hancock, N. Wolfe, Sherrod Williams, R. N. Miller, Dr. R. Miller, William Short, Ben Casseday, Capt. W. J. Heady, John O. Bullock, Dr. Senteney, J. Downey, Joshua F. Bullitt, Gibson Mallory, and Peter Funk. The committee reported the following as selected from among the resolutions offered to the meeting:

Preamble.—It is a point of our political faith, that the provisions of the constitution should be faithfully and honestly carried out, and on no subject is this duty more imperative than that of slavery. The discharge of this great political duty is alike binding on the States and the general Government, and recreancy in either must prove fatal to the Union.

We claim no right for the citizens of Kentucky, which we are not willing to extend to others, and whilst we utterly disclaim any disposition to interfere with the local policy of other States in reference to the institution of slavery, we do most solemnly protest against any and all interference on their part with rights guarantied to us by the constitution of the State and that of the Union.

The principles asserted by the State courts of Ohio, and other free States have at last reached a point at which the tenure of property is rendered fatally insecure, and our equal rights as American citizens utterly disregarded. Our people can no longer remove with their property from one slave State to another, or navigate our great western rivers, the common property of all, without being exposed to insult and injury, and deprivation of property under the sanction of law.

This policy is not only leveled at a domestic institution over which the State of Kentucky has exclusive cognizance, but is a practical and direct interference with our commercial interests. Neither the State of Ohio nor any other State has the right, under the Constitution of the United States, to deny to the people of Kentucky the free navigation of the Ohio and the Mississippi rivers, and to use their slave labor for that purpose. It is the high and solemn duty of the General Government to protect us in the free and unobstructed exercise of these rights.

In the present disturbed and excited state of public sentiment our hope is in the faithful administration of the laws by the federal authorities. We look to the Constitution of the United States, and the patriotic and enlightened spirit in which it originated as our protection against the inroads of that fanaticism which would deprive us of our rights. The Supreme Judiciary is the final arbiter to which we must appeal before we relinquish all hopes of an adjustment of this difficult and portentous question.

We cherish the confident belief that the provisions of the Constitution and the laws made in pursuance thereof are fully adequate to our protection, and, when rightly understood and properly enforced, will secure the just rights of all.

*Resolved* 1st. In view of these principles we take pleasure in bearing testimony to the manly, bold and disinterested course of our fellow-citizen, the Rev. Henry M. Denison, in appealing, though in vain, to the constituted authorities for a vindication of his rights: we say *disinterested*, because it is generally understood by the people of Kentucky, that the costs of recovering a slave under the Fugitive Slave Law, usually exceed the value of the slave.

2d. That as citizens of Kentucky, we feel an honest pride that he did not shrink from the faithful discharge of his duty as a citizen.

3d. That H. H. Robinson, United States Marshal in Ohio, is entitled to our thanks for the bold and faithful discharge of his duties as an officer on the occasion aforesaid.

4th. That it is the duty of the State of Kentucky to do all things necessary, and which are not prohibited by the Constitution of the United States, for the protection of her citizens against aggressions by the legal authorities of other States.

5th. That the next Legislature of Kentucky are hereby requested to appropriate such sum of money as may be needed to pay all the losses, expenses, costs and damages which the Rev. Henry M. Denison has incurred or may incur, by reason of the illegal interference of the State Courts of Ohio, and by reason of the two suits now depending against him in Ohio, and any other suits that may arise out of his attempt to assert his rights to the slave Rosetta. And that such sums of money as Kentucky may pay in consequence of unlawful aggressions, by the legal authorities of Ohio, be demanded of the government of Ohio by the government of Kentucky; and suit brought, if necessary, in the Supreme Court of the Union.

6th. Our right of transit through the free States with our slaves, is a perfect right under the Constitution of the Union.

7th. That the people of every county of Kentucky and of the city of Louisville are ernestly entreated in mass meetings to express their opinions on the subject of the foregoing resolutions.

8th. That the editors of each newspaper in Kentucky are respectfully requested to publish these proceedings.

9th. That the people of Kentucky hold themselves ready, as they ever have done, to aid the general government in vindication of the supremacy of its constitution and laws and the overthrow of nullification, come from what quarter it may.

10th. Wm. C. Bullitt, Samuel S. Geiger, George Hancock, and Edward D. Hobbs, are appointed a corresponding committee, for the purpose of calling the attention of the other counties of this State to this matter and invoking their aid by calling mass meetings of the people, and sending petitions to the next Legislature.

This committee are also instructed to visit Frankfort on the second Monday of the session of the Legislature, and there lay our resolutions and proceedings before them.

The report of this committee was received and the preamble and resolutions were unanimously passed by the meeting. It is of course impossible for us, at this late hour, to add any thing to the mere outline sketch given above of the action of this meeting. We must necessarily defer any further notice until to-morrow. Our readers may, however, rest assured that the feeling manifested was not the ebullition of the moment, but was the result of careful deliberation and settled purpose.

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Col. Kinney Indicted.—It is announced by a telegraphic dispatch from New York, of the 27th ult., that the Grand Jury of the United States District Court have found an indictment against Col. Kinney for a violation of the neutrality laws, and that a warrant had been issued for his arrest.

It is stated in a subsequent dispatch that the warrant had been executed, and that Kinney was under arrest.

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**Remedy for the Pot to Rot.**

The New York *Tribune* says: The only reasonable plan [to prevent the potato rot that has ever been devised is that of Mr. Roberts, of Michigan, who lets the seed remain as the tubers grew into the ground, by which they seem to acquire vigor, and hardihood to resist any killing effects from bugs, or any other blighting cause.

His plan is certainly worth a trial, as the quality of the potato is undoubtedly improved by the process. The following is Mr. Roberts' plan in detail:

"To get seed roots, select one-fourth acre of arable land, (on which water will not stand,) on an Eastern slope, (new land is the best for this use,) fit early in the spring, furrow four or five inches deep, and two feet apart. Select seed roots that are about the size of a hen's egg, that touched the ground during the previous winter.—Do not cut them; drop one every six or eight inches apart, in the furrows: cover them by filling the furrows, and then put a top dressing of about two inches of straw, or forest leaves, on each row. When the tops are two inches high, pass between the rows with a shovel plow; following with a hoe, destroying the weeds, and leveling the ground; do not hill. You have nothing more to do until fall, when the ground begins to freeze; then cover the half-rotten straw, chaff or forest leaves, three or four inches deep. Your potatoes will now have a chance to ripen and rest during the winter.

"I shall now direct you in planting for culinary use, next season. The spring following, before your potatoes sprout, you will plant another seed patch, as above directed. You will not take the residue, and plant field crop for culinary use. Plant in drills, four or five inches deap; and three feet apart; drop a potato every eight or ten inches, cover by filling the furrows; cultivate or hoe twice. In this way you will get the greatest yield, and best quality. Continue a similar practice from year to year, and, from my own experience, I believe you will find your potatoes yearly increasing in yield and quality.

The third year you may increase your field crop, by ploughing in fine manure.—You have now had nature's course pointed out to you; her laws are truths and I humbly believe I have given them a just exposition. All who follow my directions, will, the second year, see many seed balls on the vines in their seed patch, These may be planted in the fall as I have done and cultivated carefully, and good will undoubtedly result from it, if pursued in nature's own way. The potato will grow wild in our forests if planted in them, and thus save those the trouble, (who wish to get the wild root,) of resorting to their native forest in South America. Finally, we may apply nature's laws profitably to most other products. Seed of every variety should be fully matured, *i. e.* not harvested until fully ripe. That which approaches nearest to perfection should be selected for seed, and all roots for seed purposes should remain in the ground, where they grew, until they bear seed; this course will make the seed mature earlier, and make it the most perfect of its kind."

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From the American Organ.

**Anti-Forneyism in Kansas.**

The Baltimore Sun contains some extracts from the "Squatter Sovereign," a paper published in Kansas Territory, to-wit:

"If the feeling against the Governor is not soon lulled, the storm will be raised to such a pitch that a vacancy in the gubernatorial chair of Kansas will be the result." * * * * "There is a feeling raising in the Territory against the Governor, that only his absence will prevent a general outbreak. Revolution is in every mouth; and the President still persists in forcing Reeder upon us, God only knows what the consequences will be. We hope, we pray, that we will be spared the necessity of such desperate measures; but, if we are left the alternative of living under a despotic government, or of choosing a more honorable mode of freeing ourselves, we are plain to admit that we shall choose the latter course. In the language of Patrick Henry: "Give us liberty, or give us death."

When Mr. Reeder, of Pennsylvania, the friend, eulogist, and satellite of Col. John W. Forney, was appointed Governor of Kansas, (the more southern of the two Territories organized by an act of Congress some months ago,) whilst Mr. Burt, of South Carolina, was appointed Governor of Nebraska, the more northern Territory of the two, not a few men *wondered* why a southern man had not been selected for Kansas, and a northern man for Nebraska?

The secret of Mr. Reeder's appointment to Kansas, was suspected at the time, by a few politicians, and if we remember rightly, the Washington *Sentinel* openly condemned the appointment of Mr. Reeder, as unfair and unjust to the South. But we are not aware that the Richmond Enquirer, or any other administration press at the South raised its warning voice, or made any efforts to secure the selection of a man for Governor of Kansas, who would *not* use his power and influence, to thwart the South in the effort to equalize political power between the North and South, making a slave State of Kansas. Col. Forney was permitted, by such assumed guardians of Southern institutions as the Richmond Enquirer and Washington Union, to pave the way for the introduction of a free State, on the western border of Missouri, thus encompassing her on three sides, and not only rendering slave property in Missouri insecure, but giving to the North a more decided preponderance of political power in the Union.

It does not diminish the responsibility of these assumed guardians of the South, for such an appointment, that Governor Reeder was himself thwarted in his efforts to carry out the views of the administration, by defeating the efforts of Gen. Atchison, and other southern men, to make Kansas a slave Territory; on the contrary, their responsibility is increased by the circumstance, that their efforts were in direct opposition to the wishes of the people of the Territory, as manifested at the late elections there.

We are not surprised at the feeling exhibited in the extracts above quoted from a Kansas paper, and we would fain hope the President would so far overrule Col. Forney, as to remove Gov. Reeder, and put an end to the excitement which his conduct has created.

This, it is true, would be harsh towards Gov. Reeder, who has *only obeyed his instructions;* but precedents are not wanting where public officers, who had done as they were bidden, have been made *scapegoats* for the sins of their unprincipled masters. This administration is familiar with the doctrine of "political necessity," and not over scrupulous as to the adoption of means, by which they may transfer the odium, which their own follies and blunders have created, to the instruments they had used in their recklessness. Governor Reeder, therefore, will doubtless be sacrificed, though, in truth, the administration itself is justly responsible for his course.

The South must be appeased in this matter, and we take it for granted that Col. Forney will not consent that the President shall throw the censure upon him, but would insist that a thousand fiends should be decapitated, rather than his own *immaculate self* should bear the odium, of the coalition between the administration and Seward, Greely, and the New England anti-Slavery men.

The extracts above quoted, sustain the views we presented some few days since, on the Kansas question, in which we demonstrated that Gov. Reeder had been sent to Kansas, to thwart Southern men in that Territory, and that it was a part of the plan of this Janus-faced administration, to gull the South by *professions*, and aid the North by its *acts*.

Instances are not rare in which this purpose has been manifested. This administration denounced and prostrated the gallant supporter of Southern Constitutional rights, Daniel S. Dickinson. It turned out that worthy and patriotic man, Greene C. Bronson, who was firm and true to the constitution. The South never had in the North any truer friends than these. It professed to make the issue in the late elections, of "*Nebraska*," or "*Nebraska bill*," and yet in Gen. Pierce's own State, *two* of the three candidates of the administration party for Congress, had voted against the Nebraska bill, and were pledged to its repeal, if elected! In the Norfolk (Va.) district, the administration candidate for Congress, is a man who voted and spoke against the Nebraska bill!

In the Northwest, the Douglases, *et id omne genus*, maintained before the people, what President Pierce had predicted to Senator Clemens, that the Kansas and Nebraska bill would result in advantage to the North, by the exclusion of slavery from the Territories! Thus were the South to be deceived, and the North to be made stronger, by that measure. Such was the aim and end of those who concocted the scheme. If in Kansas they have been thwarted, the South owe no thanks to the schemers, but to the Atchisons who thwarted them.

It is of no concern to us, whether slavery is admitted into, or excluded from, these Territories. Our purpose is, to show the South the treachery of their professed friends, who, whilst esaying to strengthen the North, and weaken the South, are seeking to convince the South, that the "American party" is dangerous to Southern institutions.

Over and over again we have branded as untrue, unfounded and infamous, the charge that there is any affinity of purpose or sentiment, between the "American party" and those who wage war upon the South. Over and again have we shown, that ours is a sound, conservative, Union-loving, and Union-preserving party. Over and again have we shown the violent opposition of the anti-slavery presses of the North to our party. We have now to ask the South a few pertinent questions, which they can readily answer. Are not the masses of the foreign population, in *feeling* as well as *interest*, opposed to negro slavery? Are they not therefore an element of danger to southern institutions? Are not half a million of foreigners thrown annually upon our shores?

Would not ten years suffice to give foreigners the balance of power in *every State* in the Union? Would not the addition of the five millions of foreigners who will arrive in the next ten years (unless immigration be checked) put an end to all efforts to carry out the maxim that "Americans shall rule America!" Would not the "balance of power" party—the foreigners—control, not only our Legislatures and Congress, but remodel and change our constitutions? Has the South any hope of preserving its institutions, if foreigners gain the ascendency? Can any possible measures be adopted to check the growth of the foreign population, and to save the present institutions of the country from destruction, *except* those measures which our party proposes? *Let the South ponder upon these questions.*

LIBERTY AND UNION—ONE AND INSEPARABLE.

THE SHELBY NEWS

**Henri F. Middleton, Editor and Proprietor**

"Against the insidious wiles of foreign influence, (I conjure you to believe me, fellow citizens,) the jealousy of a free people ought to be constantly awake, since history and experience prove that foreign influence is one of the most baneful foes of a republican government. WASHINGTON

It is time we should become a little more Americanized.—JACKSON.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 9, 1855.

## MEMORANDUM

*Of Sales, advertised in the Shelby News, and by bills printed at the News Office.*

AT PRIVATE SALE:

The fine Residence of Mrs. Lane, in Shelbyville.
The Farm, and Storehouse, belonging to the estate of R W Glass, deceased. See advt
The Farm of Col S. Todd. See advertisement.
The Farm of W. H. Beckley. See advertisement.
A negro Girl. See advertisement.
The material of the three story Brick house, adjoining The Shelby News office. See advertisement.

AT PUBLIC SALE:

May 14: Lands, Negroes, etc., by Commissioner Bohannon.

☞We are authorized to announce RICHARD C. WINTERSMITH, Esq., as a candidate for reelection to the office of Treasurer. te797

☞We are authorized to announce that THOS. S. PAGE, present Auditor of Public Accounts, is a candidate for reëlection. te791

### SPECIAL NOTICES.

**Dentistry.** We refer readers to the Dental Card of Dr. Samuel C. Ross, Surgeon Dentist. It will be seen that the Dr., who has for some time been in bad health, has so far recovered as to be able to attend to work himself. Than Dr. Ross we presume there is not a better Dentist in the West. And his associate, Dr. Griffin, is confidently endorsed by him.

☞ Read all the special notices.

### NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

**F., L. and M. Ins. Co.** See notice of an election on the first Monday in June, for President and six Directors of the Shelbyville Fire, Life, and Marine Insurance Company.

**Lexington.** Our readers will see by the card of Mr. Ten Brock, that the invincible race horse Lexington will make the present season in Kentucky.

**Louisville Agricultural Works.** We would call the especial attention of farmers to the advertisement of Miller, Wingate & Co., manufacturers of Agricultural Implements, Dealers in same, Seeds, etc. etc. An agricultural friend of ours, and a resident of this county, who, on a recent visit to Louisville, went to Miller, Wingate & Co.'s Manufactory, was delighted and astonished a little, at seeing a large building full of operatives: from fifty to sixty men at work, on various machines and implements, each at a separate part, and all conducted with so much order, propriety and harmony as to impress the spectator. The manufacture of Agricultural Implements on a large scale has hitherto been confined almost exclusively to the Eastern work-shops; their manufactures finding a large and ready demand on every navigable stream of the South and West, and abstracting a large amount of capital to pay for that for which we had all the requ sites in abundance at home—except *the enterprise* to rival their productions. The implements made by Miller, Wingate & Co., for durability, and workmanlike finish, cannot be surpassed in the world.—Every article—from the churn to the Cutting-box; from the Harrow to the Plow, the Corn-Sheller, or Crusher,—exhibiting a beauty and perfection as though each one was intended as a model for exhibition. This is owing, in a great measure, to the accuracy with which each separate part of every implement is turned out by graduated machinery, with such exactness of fit that any one piece in a thousand adjusts itself to the place intended for it. Thus (their *model* being correct) no plow, or other implement made by them, can fail. The shares, all shaped in the same die, and stocked by machinery, each plow is the exact counterpart of the others, and thus guarantees to the purchasers a *tried* implement. The vast increase in the demand for improved implements, renders such an establishment a great acquisition to Western farmers, who have heretofore been almost entirely dependent on the efforts of the blacksmiths, who, although frequently succeeding, yet as often failed in the adaptation of implements for the farmers' use, and who altogether failed to supply the increased demand. The Reaper, the Mower, the Thresher, the Corn Crusher, and the Driller, have done much in conquering the inveterate prejudice against "machine farming." It is but a short time back, and to some extent yet that the trial of any of the above implements was thought to exhibit a weakness in the purchaser, as leaning to experimentalism; but the man who shelled his corn by rubbing each ear across a rough fence rail, though he may still doubt the reaper, has borrowed the corn sheller, and gives in a little! While the old system of farming is highly vaunted, there are few of the present descendants, that would touch the plough in use by their fathers; and twenty years hence will make a still greater revolution in this respect.

We wish success to the manufactory of Miller, Wingate & Co., commensurate to the energy and enterprise that started it.

MAGISTRATES AND CONSTABLES.—We have not been able to obtain the result of the election on Saturday last, for Magistrates and Constables in this county, except for the first and second districts, which were as follows:

*First District.*—HAMILTON FRAZIER and JOHN HALL, elected Magistrates; HENRY LAWELL, Constable. There were a few scattering votes, not amounting to an opposition to those elected.

*Second District.*—The vote in the second district was

For Magistrate:—R. S. SAUNDERS, 95; AUSTIN BARNETT, 68; CULVIN SANDERS, 62. *For Constable.*—CHAS. R. THRELKELD 75; J. C. DEAR, 36.

It is again rumored that Gov. W. A. GORMAN, of Minnesota, has been removed. JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE has been appointed to the station. The removal of Gov. GORMAN was no doubt effected by personal hostility.

**More Rioting.**—We regret to learn, from the Louisville Courier, that on Saturday last there was some disgraceful conduct at the polls of the First Ward, in that city at the election. From the statement given, we judge that although the Germans commenced the difficulty, after that a few Americans were equally to blame. That the American party is not responsible for the acts of a few, whose zeal is without knowledge, we know; and hope that those who permit their prejudices and passions to control their judgements will be dealt with severely by the laws.

DECLINES.—Col. STEPTOE, of the U. S. Army, declines to accept the governorship of Utah, on the condition that he shall resign his commission in the army. BRINGHAM YOUNG, is therefore still Governor of the Territory. And as such he has issued a terrible manifesto, exceeding even Henry Ward Beecher. He advocates the doctrine of popular sovereignty, is sound as a roach on the negro question, assures us that Gen. Taylor has gone to hell, objects to young bachelors as likely to be troublesome in Utah, and says that "The sanctimonious hypocrisy of old sectarians is stirring up the devil all the time." He construes the doctrine of squatter sovereignty as involving the saints over polygamy; and if they are right in this it is the duty of the administration to aid in protecting them against all outsiders. Furthermore, that a saint and twenty or thirty wives in a dozen different *adobe* cottages is in some danger from intriguing interlopers, and the government should act accordingly.

**The Mysterious Bell.**—We commence in this issue, the publication of the "MYSTERIOUS BELL;" an interesting tale by Mrs. MARY E. HERNDON, of Fayette county, author of "Louise Elton," "Cewyn Dudley," etc., etc. The scene is laid in Virginia, and the narrative purports to be founded on fact—Albeit, the author does not state that she designed the story as a ludicrous representation of a subject which has created a good deal of excitement during late years, especially in some localities, and to which some persons eminent for piety, talents and learning, attach grave importance; yet we think that "The Mysterious Bell," is a most capital burlesque on Spiritual Rappings.

The paper that secures the services of Mrs. HERNDON is to be congratulated. She is an able and entertaining writer; and we learn from those who are intimately acquainted with her,—(we have not the pleasure of a personal acquaintance ourself,)—that in the acquisition of erudition, in her untiring assiduity in the fields of both science and literature, another such example of diligence and perseverance can scarcely be found.

—By the way, it strikes us as a little singular, that although Mrs. HERNDON is, as we learn, devotedly attached to the Democratic party, that nearly all of her Poems, Essays, Tales etc., appear originally in Whig and American papers! We are not surprised at her selection of the mediums of giving to the public her articles;—the mystery in our mind is, how it is, that a lady of her talent, cultivation and taste can be so wedded to a party like that the Democratic has of late years become; and especially since it has arrayed itself as the anti-American party. Surely, surely—no longer will she permit the ties of the past to fetter her; but as the party has forsaken, and now denounces the WASHINGTON doctrines, she will array herself in the ranks of the American party, and like the wives and daughters of her ancestors give to the cause of her country, her talents and energy.

**An Address,** on "Securing the Blessings of Liberty to ourselves and to our posterity;" or the oneness of the American People against alien and papal aggression; Louisville. Ky; 1855.

Such is the title page of a pamphlet we have received from the author, who ably discusses the leading principles of the American Order. We hope it has been generally and widely distributed, and will be read by every American who can get hold of it.

**The Battle of Freedom.**—including seven Letters on Religious Liberty, addressed to Bishop SPAULDING; By S. H. FORD; Louisville.

We have received from the author a copy of this publication, and have read it with zest. Romanism is shown up in its proper colors, and Bishop Spauldings pleas of defence scattered. We commend its perusal to our readers.

NOT DISCHARGED—We stated last week, that ALLEN DEMAREE, of this county, had been tried at Louisville, on a charge of enticing slaves away, and discharged. It was so stated in the Louisville "Courier" of the 30th ult. By the following from the "Courier" of the 1st inst., it appears that the statement was incorrect:

> "In our report of the proceedings of Saturday, by a singular transposition we were made to say that Allen Demaree was discharged from the accusation of assisting in the escape of Mr Lewis's slaves.—Demaree was held to bail in $1,200 to answer at the next term of the Criminal Court. He is from the neighborhood of Shelbyville, and evidently but the agent of a party of Freesoilers in that county."

Demaree may be the agent of freesoilers; but we suspect that neither the "Courier" nor any other party would find such folks in Shelby county, unless they were transient visitors. Shelby county harbors no such class of thieves.

JAMES F. ROBINSON Esq., of Georgetown, was seriously injured last week, by being thrown from his buggy. It is said he will decline being a candidate for Congress.

A good INVENTION.—There is now being exhibited in Maysville and its vicinity, a patent churn which in thirty to thirty-five minutes churns, works out the milk, and salts the butter ready for use.

The County Court of Washington county has appropriated $1,000 of the funds of the county to the relief of the starving and suffering poor in her limits.

The County Court of Henry has also made an appropriation, to relieve the suffering in her bounds.

**The Elite.**—HENRY A WISE, of Virginia, denounces the American party as "lousy, Godless, Christless, traitors, knaves and fools!" And U. S. Senator MASON, of the same State, in his speeches, declares that "they should not be treated as gentlemen!" Surely, the Democracy, alias the anti-American party, are the *elite* of the land!

A GOOD MOVE IN CALIFORNIA.—There is a bill before the California Legislature to provide severe punishment for duelling.—It proposes to make participation in a duel a penitentiary offense. But far the most important penalty provided is this:

The second section declares that the survivor in a duel shall be charged with the debts of his deceased antagonist, and provides the manner of proceeding on the part of creditors to recover these debts.

**Fiendishness in Bourbon.**—The New Tribune is heralding to the world cases of fiendish cruelty alledged to have been perpetrated in Bourbon county, in this State, by a man and wife named LEWIS, on their slaves. There may be some truth in the statements; but we do not believe them as reported by The Tribune. And if true, it is but an isolated case, which has it parallel in every county in the non-slaveholding States. Still, that is no justification.

Will the "Citizen" or the "Flag" give the public a plain statement of the facts of the case?

**Mr. Guthrie's Intolerance.**—By the following, from the Washington "Organ," it will be seen that Mr. Guthrie is growing intolerant to Protestants:

REMOVAL OF J. F. POLK, Esq.—The removal of J. F. Polk, Esq., from a clerkship in the Treasury Department, is officially announced in the *Union* of this morning.—Mr. Polk was first appointed by General Jadkson, in the year 1831, and has enjoyed the confidence of every succeeding administration. He is, and has always been a Democrat. A more worthy or efficient clerk has not probably filled a desk in any department of the government since its organization. He is moreover a man of learning, a sincere Christian, and an accomplished gentleman. But, he is a firm and unwavering *Protestant*, and has freely and ably employed his pen in exposing the assumptions, the impostures, and the corruptions of the Church of Rome. Herein, and in nothing else, is his *offence*! He has been removed from office by this administration, merely because he has written and spoken in defence of the religion of Luther and Melancthon, of Taylor and Barrow, of Wesley and Whitefield, of Edward and Dwight, of White and Madison, and Moore! For this cause and for this cause alone, has Josiah F. Polk, a Protestant, been removed from office, and S. C. Ford, *a bigoted Roman Catholic appointed in his place.*

☞ We learn that there were serious rows at Christiansburg and Taylorsville, on Saturday last, at the election; but cannot learn the particulars. Will some friend, at each point, furnish us the details?

**Hall Storm.**—On Monday afternoon last, a violent thunder storm passed over our village, accompanied with hail and wind. Some of the hail stones were as large as partridge eggs, and we gathered it up by the shovel full, after the storm was over.—We do not think the heaviest part of the storm reached us; nor have we heard its extent. We presume we may bid farewell to the fruit crop—which promised such an abundant yield.

Hon. GEORGE ROBERTSON has issued a publication entitled: "Scrap Book of Law and Politics, Men and Times;" being a compilation, in a permanent and convenient form of the writings and speeches of the author during the past thirty years. We have no doubt that it is a work abounding in interest to all classes.

**Slow.**—At Frankfort, in May, 1852, GEORGE W. WALSTON killed JOSEPH MONTGOMERY. The case has been lingering along ever since, until week before last, when it was tried in Anderson county, on change of venue; and terminated on the 28th ultimo, by a conviction of Walston for manslaughter, and his sentence to confinement in the penitentiary for two years.

CIRCUMSTANCES ALTER CASES.—The Democratic papers in their anti-American zeal are quoting articles from the London Times, approving of the American movment, and say that the Times always arrays itself in favor of any movement against the well being of the United States. Now, these papers probably forget that the London Times was the ardent advocate of Gen. PIERCE's election, and that heretofore it has always thrown its influence against the Whig party. And are we to understand the Democratic papers, as now admitting that their party has heretofore been in opposition to the well being of the United States, and therefore had the countenance and support of the London Times?

☞ We copy the following from the Frankfort Commonwealth. Several days ago we noticed the same the thing on some trees on our lot—a number of the fruit are quadruple.

DOUBLE PEACHES.—A fruit growing friend of this county informed us a few days ago that in examining some trees of his own at home, and also in looking at some of a relative's in Woodford, he had been astonished to find that a large proportion of the young fruit was double and some of it triple. On some trees this singular formation amounted to nearly or quite one half all the fruit on the tree. Has this very unusual proportion of twin and triple peaches been observed by others? And can any one suggest an explanation of the unprecedented extent of it this particular season?

INDIANA FREE BANKS.—We learn from the Auditor of State (says the Indianapolis Sentinel,) that such is the condition of those of the suspended free banks whose securities are other than Indiana stocks, that after the first of July, or in about sixty days, it is very probable that he will be enabled to redeem the outstanding circulation of such banks at par, and that many of the banks having Indiana stocks as securities will be able to pay at least the full amount of the value of the bonds. This being the state of affairs, is it not advisable for bill holders to hold on to their notes, rather than dispose of them to brokers at 10 or 15 per cent. less than they may realise in so short a time?

WHO WILL HAVE THE NOMINATION?—The Covington Journal desires to know if there is not some gentleman of the old line Democratic faith in the Tenth District who will accept of the nomination for Congress? Moore has declined the offer; Robinson do.; Leathers do.; Kelsey do.; and now Gen. Butler, who was nominated on *suspicion* that he might be coaxed to accept, positively refuses to make the race. What is to be done? The honor is a begging.—The party is in distress. Will not some kind-hearted gentleman step forward and make a *martyr* of himself, just for the glory of the thing?

POSTMASTER AT NEW ORLEANS UNDER ARREST.—The Postmaster at New Orleans has been removed, arrested, for purloining money from letters. He is also believed to have used the facilities of his office in a manner extremely detrimental and injurious to those who were opposed to him in opinions—and more especially in a business way, he being a part owner in one of the New Orleans paper establishments, (the Delta.) It is only a few months since that the same charge on which he has just been arrested (purloining money from letters,) was preferred against his office. The blame, if any, was laid upon his clerks, who indignantly resigned in a body. He afterwards wrote a letter apologizing for the insult done them. Now he is arrested on a direct charge against himself. R. L. Adams, a commission merchant of New Orleans, has received the appointment as Kendal's successor, but it is reported that he will not accept.

LOOK OUT FOR FRAUDULENT BANK NOTES. Our neighbor W. Lee White, Esq., editor and proprietor of *White's Detector* &c., has just shown us one of the most dangerous alterations we have ever seen. It is a *one dollar bill* on the Bank of Kentucky raised to *twenty*, by extracting the word *one* on either side of the potrait of H. Clay, and printing in the same place "20."—The same word in each of the upper corners is also destroyed and "XX" stamped on.—*Louisville Courier.*

The public would do well to be on their guard against raised notes, several of which have been put in circulation during the last few days. Dr. White showed us yesterday a $10 of the Bank of Nashville, raised from a 1. It is well calculated to deceive the careless, but careful men would remember that no $10 notes were ever issued by this bank.—*Ibid.*

There was a heavy fall of snow at Syracuse, New York, on the 28th ultimo.

QUITMAN'S EXPEDITION AT AN END.—A writer from Natchez states that upon reliable authority he knows that Gen. QUITMAN's expedition to Cuba has fallen through entirely,—is dead. The writer goes on to say:

About one million of dollars have been expended, steamers purchased and chartered, and a large amount invested in muskets, revolvers and gunpowder; but everything has gone wrong. The bark Magnolia, which had a large quanity of arms, &c., has not been heard of since she got ashore and paid $5,000 to the wreckers to keep dark, and "know nothing." I meet Gen. Quitman every day; he is looking badly, and no doubt the failure of his grand scheme has shortened his life some ten years. It is evident that "*some one has blundered.*

A VIRGINIA DIAMOND—The editor of the N. Y. Herald has been shown a rough diamond, picked up near Manchester, Va., a small town opposite Richmond. The stone is about the size of a hazel nut, and weighs forty three carats. It has a flaw in the centre, but it is otherwise quite promising. The Richmond jewellers estimated its value at four thousand dollars, and claim that it is the largest diamond ever found in North America. It was found in a clay bank, about two feet from the surface.—There are coal and iron mines in the vicinity.

Captain-General CONCHA, of the Island of Cuba, has issued an official proclamation, dated the 9th of April, commanding the enlistment of 2,000 free blacks and mulattoes for the military defence of the island.—They are to be organized in companies of 125 each, three of which will be stationed at Havana, two in Matanzas, three in Cinco Villas and Puerto Principe. The remainder will be distributed in the Eastern Department of the Island. The uniform prescribed for each soldier is a blouse, sabre and musket. It requires that the soldiers shall be strong, at least five feet high, and between twenty and thirty years of age. They will be drilled by experienced officers of the Spanish forces.

SENATOR WILSON, OF MASSACHUSETTS.—The Boston Telegraph contains the following sketch of a recent lecture delivered by Senator Wilson in that city, which we append without comment. The people of the South should bear in mind that the only abolitionists of any standing or influence in all North, who has been connected with the Know-Nothings, has come out from the order, and denounces it, like all his compeers and co-laborers, as a *proslavery* order! Here is the extract, and let it be read and weighed attentively:

Gen. Wilson gave the closing lecture of the anti slavery course, last evening, at the Temple. He explained for himself the position with regard to slavery that he had occupied for 20 years, and called on all to oppose any that should try to smother the anti slavery sentiment. He assumed that this course had been the death of two great parties, *and must be of the other party now forming.* He said *this party was perilous to the anti-slavery sentiment*, and called upon the anti slavery party to kill off the American "doughfaces," as they had the others.

MR. FILLMORE.—Mr. Philip S. White, the temperance advocate, in delivering a speech in Mobile a few evenings since, referred to ex-President Fillmore as "that great and good man." The Advertiser says:

"The mention of his name was received by that immense concourse of people with such a tumult of applause as we have seldom witnessed even in time of high political excitement. Repeated cheers, enthusiastic clapping of hand and stamping of feet drowned the voice of the speaker, and it was some time before quiet was restored sufficiently to allow him to proceed. What a pleasing evidence was this of the abiding hold Millard Fillmore has upon the southern heart! Faithful to the constitution and its guarantees to the South, her sons will not soon forget his gallant and self-sacrifising efforts to preserve them. And then his visit to this section last season did very much to ripen this confidence and respect into admiration, esteem, and affection.—Few, very few, of our people but wish 'long life and prosperity to Millard Fillmore.'"

## LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

NEW YORK May 4.—The Atlantic has arrived.

The British loan of £16,000,000 sterling has been taken by Rothschild. The taxes have been increased on spirits, tea, coffee and sugar. That England consents to Napoleon taking command of the allied armies in the Crimea is considered doubtful. There was a rumor, that the Vienna Conference had been broken off after the twelfth session. There are stern indications that Austria refuses to act against Russia. Lord John Russell and M. Druyon d'ia Huys had left Vienna. The bombardment of Sevastopol, with 500 guns, commenced on the 9th and was continued incessantly on the 15th. It is the intention to storm if possible.

LATER.—*Arrival of the Asia.*—The steamship Asia has arrived from Liverpool. All hopes of Austria taking the field against Russia are at an end for the present. From the seat of war we learn that during the first two days of the bombardment the number of besiegers were superior to that of the city, and much damage was done to the Russian works. During the night of the 13th the left attack of the allies obtained considerable advantage. The Russians have twice been dislodged from strongly fortified positions.

Since the seige began five of the seven Admirals of the Russian fleet at Sevastopol have died or been killed. Gortschakoff has published an address to the garrison in which he states that matters look more encouraging to the beseiged.

Serious trouble had been created at Krafora by the brutal conduct of the Austrian officers. The people had attacked and drove them from the city. The official statements returned 247 killed on both sides The excitement continues, and a deputation has been sent to the Sultan to demand justice. The operations for strengthening the Russian forts in the Baltic are going forward with great activity, and 20,000 troops have been concentrated in the Baltic armies.

Parliament assembled on the 19th. The estimates for the year is £86,339,000. The revenue is estimated at £63,339,00. It is thought that much party discord will arise from the manner of securing the new loan. The visit of the Emperor and Empress of France has created a perfect *furore.* The Emperor made a speech on the occasion of his reception by the Lord Mayor of London, which gave great satisfaction.

[redacted]

### MARRIED,

On the 1st instant, by Elder R C Rice, Mr. WILLIAM C. HARBISON, and Miss SALLIE P. CALDWELL, daughter Mr T. B. Caldwell—all of this county.

### DIED.

On the 20th March, 1855 in Macoupin county, Ill., of apoplexy, Mrs. NANCY BAILEY, wife of Mr Lewis M. Bailey, in the 52d year of her age. Mrs. B was a native of this county, and lived here, until within a few years past, when she removed to Illinois, where she died. She was a member of the Baptist Church, and ornamented her profession by a "pious walk and a Godly conversation," leaving behind her bright assurances that she had "made her calling and election sure." H.

**LINES in memory of "Little Maggie,"**—*infant Daughter of Mr.* HENRY L. OFFUTT, *of Gallatin, Tenn., recently of this county.*

I saw the little stranger girl,
  First, in her parent's home;
Sparkling and bright her jetty eyes,
  In wondering lustre shone.

A "how d'y," greeted then thy ear,
  Thy tiny hand was pressed:
Hope premised health from year to year
  The stranger child to bless.

Again we saw thee, "Little Mag,"
  Thy brow with pain o'ercast;
Thy mirthful spirits saddened flag;
  Quickly, thy days have past!

Mother, cease to make thy moan!—
  Now thy little girl is dead;—
She to her rest has early gone;
  She to Paradise has fled.

Father, again thy child thou'lt see—
  A cherub 'mid the heavenly throng,
Though she no more can come to thee,
  Thou'lt sing with her the seraphs' song.

God, forbade her longer stay:
  God, has recall'd the precious loan,
He hath taken her away,
  From your bosom to His own.

What He wills is surely best;
  Faith cries out: "It is the Lord!"
Happy in His will, then rest;
  Let Him do what seems Him good.

Father Supreme! Thy holy name adored!
  Take back thy gift bestow'd awhile:
Take back our child! no longer craved;
  Thine, she is now,—forever thine!

Gallatin, Tenn., April, 1855. M....

### Tribute of Respect.

At the regular weekly meeting of the Fountain of Younger Brothers of Temperance, at Hardinsville, Ky., No. 11, on motion of James A. Cassidy:

*Resolved*, That a committee be appointed, to prepare a suitable preamble and tribute of respect concerning the death of our highly esteemed and gifted brother GEORGE M. EDWARDS, (son of H. J. Edwards.)

Whereupon, Jas. L. McBride, Jas. A. Cassidy and the Elder Brother, (N. Edwards) were appointed, who after retiring a few minutes, made the following report:

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God to call from us by death, our worthy and beloved brother, and very efficient Secretary, G. M. EDWARDS

*Resolved*, That we will in respect for him wear crape on the left arm for thirty days, and that we request the editor of The Shelby News, to publish these proceedings in his paper, and that we furnish his bereaved parents with a copy of the same; and that the same be spread upon our minutes. He died of pneumonia, March 15th, 1855, in the 17th year of his age. JAMES A. CASSIDY, *Sec'y pro tem.*

## Special Notices.

[No advertisement or card will hereafter be placed under this head, except when especially ordered. The notices will be leaded: and will be charged for each 10 lines or less, $1 50 for the first insertion and 50 cents for each subsequent insertion: $12 for 6 months: $18 for 12 months.]

### SAML C. ROSS, SURGEON DENTIST,

Would inform the citizens of Shelby county, and his friends generally, that his returning health will now enable him, in many cases, to attend to the work of his friends in person.

☞ He would also announce the fact, that he has associated with himself **Dr. A. E. GRIFFIN** whose professional services he can recommend with confidence to his friends

☞ We are now making a **highly improved style of ARTIFICIAL TEETH, with continous Gums,** on a platina base, which is an improvement over anything that can be done on gold.

Those wanting **artificial Teeth** would do well to call and examine for themselves.

Shelbyville, May 9, 1855 too799

### WILLIAMS' DAGUERREAN GALLERY.

Owing to the charms of home, and the liberal patronage of this generous public, I have abandoned my usual Southern tour, and will, consequently, be found at my post during the winter and the approaching summer.

I have just completed a new process, by which I can produce as fine pictures as any operator in the West, and guarantee my work to be, in all cases, *first-rate.*

JOHN W. WILLIAMS.

January 10, 1855 too782

### INSURANCE AGAINST FIRE.

The *Shelbyville Fire, Life, and Marine Insurance Company* continue to make insurances against fire on buildings located in the country, detached buildings in villages, and on stocks of merchandize. This Company take no risks on hulls of steamboats, ships at sea, or on property in large cities. They seek no business but a cautious one, and having few agents, their affairs are perfectly under their knowledge and control.

The Agents of this Company are:

J. M. OWEN, Shelbyville;
LEWIS SUBLETT, Versailles;
P. M'GRATH, Harrodsburg;
JOHN MUIR, Bardstown;
Danville.

Shelbyville, Sept 27, 1854 too767

### G. SCHUE, SURGEON DENTIST,

Tenders his services to the citizens of Shelbyville and vicinity. Having practiced in Scott county nearly four years, he feels confident of giving entire satisfaction in all operations connected with his profession

OFFICE—In the brick building, in the rear of the Old Clerk's Office. 712

### DR. HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.

It would hardly do for any one to have the temerity now-a-days to question the excellence of Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters, which are prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson. In cases of dyspepsia, liver complaint, and derangement of the digestive organs, their many virtues have long since been made plainly apparent. They purge from the system the morbid humors which retard the natural functions, and bring paleness to the cheek, and suffering to the brow.—They banish those clogs upon happiness, and restore the system to high health.

☞ Ellingwood & Co., agents.
April 18, 1855 2w—ay796

### CARTER'S SPANISH MIXTURE.

*A Secret for the Ladies.*—Don't use Chalk, Lily White, or any of the so-called cosmetics, to conceal a faded or sallow complexion.

If you would have the roses brought back to your cheek, a clear, healthy and transparent skin, and life and vigor infused through the system, get a bottle of Carter's Spanish Mixture, and take it according to directions. It does not taste quite as well as your sweet-meats; but, if after a few doses you do not find your health and beauty reviving, your step elastic and vigorous, the whole system refreshed and invigorated like a spring morning, then your case is hopeless; and all the valuable certificates we possess, go for nought. It is the greatest purifier of the blood known; is perfectly harmless, and at the same time powerfully efficacious.

☞ J. L. Ellingwood & Co., Agents.
March 7, 1856 1m—ay790

WHY BRECKINRIDGE DECLINED THE SPANISH MISSION.—The Washington correspondent of the Tribune has the following.

"Another fact, connected with the Spanish mission, is worth mention. The moment Mr. Soule learned by telegraph at Madrid, that his demand for a recall had been accepted, and Mr. Breckinridge appointed in his place, he wrote a long letter to this gentleman, who is a personal friend, in which he gave an exposé of the state of the negotiations at that time, of the difficulties which he would have to encounter, of the impossibility of gaining any reputation by accepting the appointment, and advised him in conclusion to refuse it. One or two days after the reception of this letter at Washington, Mr. Breckinridge, to the astonishment of every one, declined the Spanish Mission, for "reasons of a private character."

## Commercial.

[From the Louisville Courier.]

LOUISVILLE MARKET.

BAGGING AND ROPE—The market active. We hear of small sales at 13@14c, and rope at 7@8

COAL—Retail sales of Pittsburgh at 13@14c; Pomeroy at 12c.

COTTON AND COTTON YARNS—Sales of middling at 7@7½c; batting, 11@11½. Cotton yarns are firm at 7½@9½c ℔ doz. 5 ℔ ct off for cash.

CORDAGE, &c—Small sales Manilla cordage at 15@17c; oiled and tarred cordage at 12@15 ℔ lb.—Sales baling hemp twine at 12@13; packing twine, 25@30c

CANDLES—Sperm candles, none; star candles, in lots, at 22c, 7 ℔ ct off for cash, pressed allow candles at 13@15: common mould, 11@13c for best.

DRIED FRUIT—Apples, from the country, retail at $[illegible]@$2 25; peaches $2 00@2 50.

FEATHERS—Sales of prime at 31@32; common, 25@30.

FLOUR AND GRAIN—Superfine flour $9 75@10 00. Wheat $1 90; Oats 55@60c; corn 85@90.

GROCERIES—Rio coffee, 11@11½c; new molasses 30@31c; old 28c; sugar, 5½@6c; rice 5½@6.

HEMP—Receipts of new crop, with sales at $87 50@90 ℔ ton.

HIDES—We quote: green slaughter, 5c; Missouri dry, 10@12; dry salted, 10@11c; dry flint, 9@11c.

PROVISIONS—Pork is firmer, with sales of mess pork at $16 00; bacon 8½c clear sides 9½; shoulders 6½@7c, and 9@10c for bagged hams. Lard 9½@10c for prime.

SEEDS—Sales of clover, $6 00@6 50 ℔ bushel; timothy, $3 25; bluegrass, $1; cleaned bluegrass, $1 50@2 00.

SALT—Kanawha, 45c ℔ bushel; alum, 50c; Turks Island, 50c; Liverpool, $2.

TOBACCO—The sales at the warehouses were 26 hhds at the following rates: 35 hhds at prices ranging from $5 95 50.

CATTLE MARKET.

BEEVES—Sales at 9@10c for extra; common, 7@7½c; for shipment, 7@7½c.

SHEEP—Fair, $3 50@5 00; common, $1 50; extra, $6@$7.

## New Advertisements.

Plant *here* your DIMES—Reap *thence* your DOLLARS

### NOTICE.

ON THE FIRST MONDAY IN JUNE, 1855, an election will be held, at the office of the Company in Shelbyville, for President and Six Directors of the Shelbyville Fire, Life, and Marine Insurance Company, to serve for the ensuing year.

By order of the Board.

J. M. OWEN, *Secretary.*

May 9 1855. te799

THE INVINCIBLE Race Horse **LEXINGTON,** (by Boston, out of Alice Carneal, by imported Sarpedon) is in fine health and condition, and is now on his way to Kentucky, where he will arrive on the 1st of May, and immediately commence a season. Full particulars, as to place of standing, terms, &c., will be made known on his arrival.

R. TEN BROECK.

New Orleans, April 25 [Lex Obs$1] at799

### LOUISVILLE AGRICULTURAL WORKS.

KENTUCKY

### CORN AND COB MILL.

IT is well known that there is great economy in crushing or grinding the kernels of all grain before feeding it to stock, and that there is much nutriment in the cob when properly broken or ground. And the only reason that mills arranged to produce these desired results have not been more generally introduced among planters and farmers, has been their complex arrangement and high cost. In the KENTUCKY CORN AND COB MILL, of which the above is an accurate engraving, we claim to have produced a machine at once efficient, substantial and cheap, while its arrangement is so simple that the most ordinary hand can adjust and operate it. It will grind corn and cob to any degree of fineness, at the rate of 6 bushels per hour with one horse, and can be put in full and complete operation in five minutes' time. This machine, unlike any other, is regulated by means of a single set screw, which is easily moved by hand, and is applied directly under the centre of the mill. ☞ We WARRANT these Mills to give entire satisfaction. Purchasers may use them for thirty days, and if not satisfied, can return the mill and get their money. Weight 300 lbs. Price, every thing complete ready to hitch to, $30. ☞ Orders promptly attended to and shipped to any point.

*Steel Plows; Straw Cutters;* Improved five teeth polished steel *Cultivators;* and a full assortment of *Farming Implements and Seeds*

MILLER, WINGATE, & CO.,
*Manufacturers of Farming Implements and Machines*
Louisville, Ky., May 9 1855 lm799

### ELECTION

ON *THE SECOND MONDAY IN MAY,* 1855, there will be held at the office of the Company in Shelbyville, an election for President and Board of Directors for the Clear Creek Turnpike Road company. W. C. OFFUTT, *President.*

May 2, 1855 te798

### G. W. RAMSEY,

MERCHANT TAILOR, Shelbyville, Ky., would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally that he is now in receipt of his spring stock of CLOTHS, CASSIMERS and VESTINGS of every shade and color, and at prices to suit the times, collected with great care in the city of New York, and will be sold by the pattern or made to order in a style that cannot be surpassed by any. All I ask of my friends and the public is to call and examine for themselves.

I have secured the services of J. H. MASONHIMER as Cutter, and the public will always find one of us at his post, ready and willing to wait on all who will favor us with a call. G. W. RAMSEY.

☞ As our term of copartnership has expired, we desire all indebted to the firm to call and settle their accounts, either by cash or note immediately

RAMSEY & MASONHIMER.

May 2, 1855 tf798

### *Dissolution.*

THE partnership heretofore existing between VANNATTA & SMITH is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either one of the parties is authorized to use the name of the firm in settling up its business. All those indebted to said concern will confer quite a favor by an immediate settlement.

SHELBY VANNATTA,
April 21, 1855. J. DUDLEY SMITH.

### NOTICE.

HAVING sold my interest in the stock of Goods of VANNATTA & SMITH to Mr. R. A. SMITH, I cheerfully recommend him to the confidence of the patrons of the house, and the community generally. SHELBY VANNATTA.

April 21, 1855 4t798

### NEW FIRM.

J. DUDLEY SMITH and R. A. SMITH, having associated themselves together for the transaction of a general DRY GOODS BUSINESS, under the above named style, at the old house of VANNATTA & SMITH, are now in receipt of a neat and fashionable stock of *STAPLE and FANCY DRY GOODS*, to which they would respectfully call the attention of the patrons of the house and the public generally.

J. D. SMITH.
May 30, 1855 tf798 R. A. SMITH.

ELLINGWOOD & CO. offer to purchasers a fine assortment of LANDRETH'S GARDEN SEED, at 5c and 10c per paper.

Jan 24, 1855 tf784

### FOR HIRE:

A NEGRO GIRL, aged 17 years, and a BOY, aged 18 years, for hire for the balance of the year. Inquire of THE PRINTER.

May 2, 1856 tf798

### POTATOES

50 BUSHELS choice seed POTATOES, just received and for sale.

tf797 T. C. McGRATH.

### RAILROAD ELECTION.

THERE will be an election on THE 19TH OF MAY, at the Office of the Shelby Railroad Company in the town of Shelbyville, to elect SIX DIRECTORS for said road for the ensuing year. Stockholders are requested to attend. By order of the Board. THOS. J. THROOP, *Sec'y.*

May 2, 1855. te798

### STOVES AND TINWARE

D. C. RUSSELL has just received a fine lot of COOKING STOVES, of assorted sizes, which he will sell *cheap for cash*

☞TIN-WARE, of all descriptions, always on hand, or made to order.

☞JOB WORK and GUTTERING done upon short notice. D. C. RUSSELL,

East side of the Public square.

April 25, 1855 tf797

### TAKEN UP,

AS A STRAY, by James H. McGaughey living 4 miles north of Shelbyville, on the road leading from Shelbyville to Christiansburg, ONE RED STEER, supposed to be 3 years old. Valued by Samuel Tarlton, at $25. No marks of any kind.

Given under my hand, this 29th day of March, 1855.

F. NEEL, J. P. S. C.

A copy,—att: H. A. CRINK, C. S. C. C.

April 25, 1855 ts797

### A NEW SUPPLY:

THE undersigned would respectfully call attention to his very lately received assortment of

FASHIONABLE HATS AND CAPS!

Of the latest styles; and which he will sell at prices which cannot fail of being agreeable.

HAMILTON FRAZIER.

Shelbyville, Ky., Sept 6, 1854 too764

### SHELBYVILLE & EMINENCE

STAGE LINE, connecting with the Louisville and Frankfort Railroad, JOHN R. BECKLEY, Proprietor.

This Line leaves Shelbyville, at 6 o'clock, A. M., meets the morning trains (eastward and westward) on the Louisville and Frankfort Railroad at Eminence, at 8, A. M., arriving in Louisville or Frankfort at 10, A.M. Returning, leave at 3, P. M., arrive at Eminence at 5, and Shelbyville at 6½. This arrangement will give to our citizens from three to four hours in which to transact business in Louisville, Frankfort, or Lexington, and return the same day. They can also, by this Line, leave Shelbyville at 6, A. M., and arrive in Cincinnati at 7, P. M.

I return my thanks to the public for the liberal patronage bestowed on this Line since its commencement, and they may rely on every thing being done to insure the safe and speedy transit of passengers; my object being to *accommodate;* and by so doing, hope to merit a continuance of their custom.

Office in Shelbyville, at Armstrong's Redding House. JOHN R. BECKLEY.

May 2, 1855 too794

WM. WILCOCK. GEO. H. ROGERS. THOS. F. FRALEY

### STRAW GOODS.

WILCOCK, ROGERS & FRALEY, manufacturers of, importers and wholesale dealers in STRAW BONNETS and HATS, No. 223 Market, and 50 Commerce street, Philadelphia.

Constantly on hand a large assortment of Straw and Fancy Bonnets, Panama, Leghorn and Palmleaf Hats, Straw Trimmings, and Artificial Flowers Caps and Fur Goods of all descriptions.

April 25, 1854. too700

### SUMMER ARRANGEMENT

ON and after the FIRST of MAY, the SHELBY ACCOMMODATION STAGE LINE will leave Shelbyville: Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, at 7 o'clock, A. M., and arrive at Louisville at 11½ o'clock, A. M. Returning, leave Louisville on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 1½ o'clock, P. M., and arrive at Shelbyville at 6 o'clock, P. M.

Having used every means in our power to accommodate the public, we respectfully ask a liberal share of their patronage, so long as we pursue the same course.

OFFICES—In Shelbyville at T. C. McGrath's Store. In Louisville, at the Bledsoe House, Fifth street, between Main and Market.

R. R. RUSSELL & CO.

April 25, 1855 tf791

### NEW DRY GOODS

AND MILLINERY STORE, one door east of the Post Office, Shelbyville, Ky. L. ADLER would respectfully announce to the citizens of Shelby and adjoining counties, that he has just received and opened a large and splendid stock of FANCY and STAPLE DRY GOODS, among which may be found every variety usually kept in a dry goods store—from the lowest priced domestic to the richest and most elegant silk. We have also a large and elegant assortment of Lace, Crape and Straw BONNETS, and ladies' CAPS. Bonnets, caps, head dresses, &c., of the latest Eastern styles, made to order by a lady from the East whose experience in the business is sufficient to warrant entire satisfaction to any one who may leave their orders with her.

To cash purchasers we will offer greater inducements than has ever before been offered in the town of Shelbyville. Please call and examine our stock before you purchase elsewhere.

April 25, 1855. tf797

### LARGE ARRIVAL

OF SPRING GOODS.—ROWDEN & CO. beg to announce to their patrons and the public generally that they will continue the BOOT and SHOE TRADE, in all its branches, at the old stand, sign of the "*BIG BOOT.*" They have just received a well selected stock of Goods for *Spring and Summer Wear,* embracing all styles, and qualities. They therefore cordially invite Ladies, Gentlemen, Girls, Boys, Children, and the "rest of mankind," to give them a call before making their purchases.

*To the Custom Department* we will give increased attention. Having a large force of superior workmen, and using none but the *best material,* we solicit your orders with confidence, and warrant satisfaction

ROWDEN & CO.

April 18, 1855 796

### DISSOLUTION.

THE firm of SHACKELFORD & WHITAKER is this day dissolved by mutual consent. T. O. SHACKELFORD having purchased the entire business, to take effect from the 1st day of January, 1855.—Those indebted to Shackelford & Whitaker, by note or account will please come forward without delay, as it is very important to close up the late firm as early as possible. Mr. Whitaker desiring to recommence business elsewhere

T. O. SHACKELFORD.
R. T. WHITAKER.

HAVING purchased the interest of Mr. Whitaker in the late firm of Shackelford & Whitaker, it will give me great pleasure to see the friends of the old concern and the public generally.

T. O. SHACKELFORD.

Shelbyville, Ky., March 28, 1855 tf793

### AUDITING CLAIMS.

James Burkes vs Samuel Tinsley and others,
James Boil's adm'r vs his heirs and creditors,
Moses Trueman's adm'r vs his heirs and creditors
D. Brown's adm'r vs his heirs and creditors,
P. C. Slaughter's adm'r vs his heirs and creditors,
W. G. Easly's adm'r vs his heirs and creditors,
Celestia Mickey vs Wm. Allen and others,
L. G. Rutherford and wife vs W. F. Campbell,
G W Mayfield's adm'r vs his heirs and creditors
Isaiah Martin vs Mungo Herndon and others,
Lewis Jones vs A. Trueman.
In Equity.

THESE cases having been referred to the undersigned, as Master in Chancery, of the Shelby Circuit Court, for the purpose of receiving proof of claims connected with said cases, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that I will attend at the Commissioner's Office, in the town of Shelbyville, on the second Monday and the following day, in May, June, July, August, and September, to hear and take proof of all claims, &c., proper to be taken in said cases; and all claims, &c., at issue in said cases are expected to be filed on or before the second Tuesday in September, 1855.

HENRY BOHANNON, M. C.

April 18, 1855 em796

### TO BRIDGE CONTRACTORS.

THE undersigned, ON THE SECOND DAY OF MAY NEXT, at Beach Creek, on the Shelbyville and Mt Eden road, some nine miles from the former place, will receive propositions for the building of TWO BRIDGES over said Creek. Each Bridge will be some 90 feet in length, and 20 feet in highth. Terms made known on the day above mentioned. Contractors are respectfully requested to attend. Ample appropriations have been made by the County Court for the construction of the Bridges.

CHAS. WARE,
JAS. F. SMITH,
ROBERT MILLER,
THOS. CRUTCHER,
M. C. TAYLOR.

April 11, 1855 td795 *Commissioners.*

### POCKET BOOK LOST.

ON the 23d of March, on the Shelbyville and Louisville turnpike, a fair leather POCKET BOOK, containing $18 in money,—one ten dollar bill on the Northern Bank of Kentucky, one five dollar bill on the State Bank of Indiana; the others were one dollar bills—on what banks not recollected. In the pocket-book were also some notes of hand: one by John Martin, Robert Lawson, & Co., for about $12, payable to William S. Field; one by Isaac E. Price, for $10, payable to the said Field; and some others for smaller amounts. The payment of these notes will be stopped. Any person finding the book and contents, on leaving it with H. B. Oliver in Simpsonville, or Blackiston & Fishback in Shelbyville, will be liberally rewarded. WILLIS R. FIELD.

April 4, 1855. tf794

# The Garland.

### THOUGHTS OF THEE.

I have sweet thoughts of thee, dear one,
That I would fain reveal;
When in the crowd and when alone,
Upon my breast they stea',
They charm like music heard at even
Upon the calm blue sea;
And sweeter than a dream of heaven
Are those dear thoughts to me.

I have sweet dreams of thee, dear one,
When my heart is 'sore oppressed,'
They bid those blighting cares begone
That rob me of my rest;
Like some bright dream of years gone past
Ere aught of pain I knew,
They on my path a brightness cast
That 's dazzling to the view.

I have a hope of thee dear one—
A gentle hope of thee,
And thou henceforth—yes, thou alone,
My guiding star shall be.
Thou art the star whose cheering ray
Can make my pathway bright—
Can cheer me on life's rugged way,
And make its burthens light.

I have an offering, dear one,
An humble gift I know—
Not gems that glitter in the sun,
Can I on thee bestow,
But I offer thee a treasure
More rich and rare than they—
'Tis *affection*, without measure,
That never can decay.

# Miscellaneous.

From The Bowling Standard.

## THE MYSTERIOUS BELL.

BY MRS. MARY E. HERNDON.

### CHAPTER I.

"I do not feel so well satisfied as I supposed I should." remarked Mrs. Helen Longdale to her husband, as they were driving around the extensive domain of Longdale Court.

No, my dear, replied Longdale, of course, you cannot expect to be satisfied at first.

You have just left your place of nativity, I was but little pleased myself with Wildwood, when I left my father and mother here at Longdale Court, and went to reside with your parents.

You will become reconciled, after a little. Have patience, Helen, and your health will, in a short time begin to improve.

Longdale Court is a healthier place than Wildwood, and I am in hopes that you will be cheerful; have patience, take your medicine, and exercise fully, and you will no doubt regain your strength.

You should arise every morning, when the weather is dry, walk yonder to the spring and drink at least a pint of water; then walk about the grounds. These handsome prominades so evenly laid out at the direction of my old mother, are the very things for you.

You had no long dry walks at Wildwood, besides, the country is too hilly for an invalid like you, to exercise comfortably on horseback, or in a chaise.'

Six weeks had just elapsed since Kennet Longdale removed to Longdale Court, the ancient residence of his father, Sir Richard Longdale, who came over to Virginia, from England, in company with Baron de Botetourt, in the year 1768.

Ten years have passed away, since Kennet resided with his parents, for directly after his marriage, he moved to Wildwood, the residence of General Amherst, whose daughter had become his wife.

In a few days, after the decease of Sir Richard, Kennet took possession of Longdale Court, when he hoped that a change of air, water &c., would be the means of restoring the health of his wife, who seemed to be gradually declining.

Longdale Court was one of those fine old places, of the Colony and Dominion of Virginia situated in the shire, (now county,) of Isle of Wight.

The edifice was built of large blocks of wood, cut from the forest, surrounding the site, selected to build on, and made smooth by the plane of the architect.

The first apartment in the house, in which one entered, was a large hall, forty feet in length, and twenty in width. It was planned in this way, in order that large dancing parties might be accommodated, for it was customary then, for an assemblage of the higher families of the Dominion of Virginia, to collect and spend weeks sometime, at the residence of the wealthy and high born.

"Ah, many a time,' said old butler Sam, a favorite slave of Sir Richard Longdale, 'have I assisted Lord Frazier to put the diamond buttons in his green velvet doublet, and to lace his cloth stockings with a golden cord.

"Get out, you young negroes," he would say to Abram and Austin, "you know nothing of the wide yellow starched ruffles that I have heard rattle so in the great hall yonder. You have never seen me curling Col. Coulson's peruke, nor did you ever learn to tie a baron's long green breeches, with yellow ribbon; nor pin the great roses on his shoes with diamond pins.

You ought to have lived in those days, boys when we aristocratic negroes were so proud, when we lifted up Lord Fairfax's short red cloak, lined with white fur, with that great gold clasp on it and put it over him.

It made me feel really royal, when I used to fix the star on his shoulder, to hear him say "here Sam, take this red velve that and feathers, there's some money on the mantle-piece to pay you for attending me.—You must not forget, Sam, to come in the hall to night. Miss Fanny Lee is to be here, and as she brings her page with her, every time, to hold up her long trail, I engage you to come up and receive my heavy sword, and hold it while I lead her down the reel."

Zounds, what a figure Miss Fanny Lee used to cut. She wore a long trail of scarlet gauze, over a white petticoat, covered with silver spangles. Lord Fairfax used to say, she was the belle of Greenway Court, one season, and every time she wore the Scarlet gown over the white satin spangled petticoat, he said the dress reminded him of stars shining through the trail of a comet."

At each end of the hall was a drawing room well furnished with mahogany tables and chairs and ornamented with mirrors of a circular forms in silver frames.

Two front doors opened in the great hall, and opposite to these were others, which led directly into the library and dining room.

The Lady Longdale's chamber was in the ell-room, as well as the nursury and the dressing-room of Sir Richard.

The rooms above stairs were all comfortable and well furnished, but seldom used except when large crowds assembled at Longdale Court.

In the distance, rose many stupendous hills, the brows of which in summer, were covered with blossoms, and even during the winter season, the monotony of the snow and ice, which shrouded them, was relieved by the angelic evergreens that waved over them, whose fresh verdure the severest season could not destroy.

The mansion was surrounded by a courtyard tastily laid off in walks, and borders of these were thickly covered with flowers, and beyond the yard, was a large garden, on the English plan, ornamented with many rare blooming shrubs and evergreens of great beauty and luxuriance.

A lawn, covered with rich grass, and forest through which rolled a silvery stream perfected the beauty of this sylvan landscape, which charmed the eyes of every one who beheld it.

Such was the home of Kennet Longdale, the heir of Longdale Court, who after driving for an hour with his invalid wife returned to the mansion.

"I shall soon bid farewell to those flowery gardens; dark green woodlands, and romantic vallies," said Helen.

"The fresh water that gushes from the hill-sides does not alay my thirst, the dew of morning and evening twilight chills me and the breezes that wander through the oak avenues do not refresh me."

There was a sad smile upon Helen's countenance, and occasionally a cold sweat was on her pale brow, and as life and death seemed contending with her palpitating heart her husband was calm yet grief embittered, for his private opinion was, that in a few days his beloved Helen would slumber in the ancient church yard of Smithfield, where many of his ancestors and friends were buried; for, oftentimes, had Kennet Longdale's tears fell upon the earth, as he followed the mournful hearse through the deep, dark forest, which surrounded the ancient secluded church, on the Suffolk road, built as tradition states, in the year 1630.

For fear of betraying the weakness of his nature, or that he might disturb the resignation of Helen, he did not open his lips, but bore her languid form into their chamber, and replaced her upon her couch, murmuring to himself, "how much more grieved I should be if I beheld nothing through the vista of death, but darkness and doubtfulness, never to be illuminated by the face of Him who was buried and arose again on the third day."

In the evening, when the sunbeams were fading and the air purified by a copious shower of rain which had fallen about four o'clock and new blossoms scented the atmosphere, Kennet Longdale walked lightly into Helen's chamber, to inquire if she would be driven out again during the balmy twilight.

"I thank you my dear," said she, "I do not feel sufficiently strengthened to venture out this evening, although the twilight will be so delightful, which I should enjoy with all its fragance if I were not so out of health."

"The children will accompany you, and as Cecelia Talbot, and Mrs. Roland are here, I shall not be unattended while you are exercising through the meadows with them."

Theresa the colored nurse of Helen, now entered the apartment, pulling the curtains down, and the afflicted lady appeared to go quietly sleep.

### CHAPTER II.

"She will die very soon now," said Mrs. Roland, to Cecilia Talbot, one of the two friends who had dismissed Helen's waiting woman, Theresa, and were sitting up watching the sick woman, as she was breathing so hard, just as if her respiratory organs were being rapidly suppressed by the viscid waters of death.

"She will not die until she hears the mysterious bell," said Cecelia.

"Theresa and I have been listening for its tinkling ever since Kennet Longdale moved here."

"Theresa heard it several times during the illness of Kennet's mother, and whoever it is that rings it, be it angel or demon, the servants say, sounded it more than twenty times during the night on which Sir Richard died."

"Poor Kennet has only been here six weeks, and has to bury his wife so soon along with his other kindred. She cannot live long now."

"Helen will die; I am sure, I should not be surprised if she does not last a week. I came by Tommy Clark's this evening, and as Tommy also heard the sound of the mysterious bell, during the illness of Lady Longdale and Sir Richard, I thought I would ask him, so said I, Mr. Clark, have you heard anything of the mysterious bell that always rings so mournfully when any one of the Longdale family is about to die?"

"Yes, yes indeed," said Tommy, "I entirely forgot the other night,—last night it was, that Master Kennet's wife was so ill, for if I had recollected it, I should not have left my bed, I should have known it was the bell-ringer, who came to warn Mrs. Longdale to prepare to leave this world; but as son Robin had stayed out later than usual in quest of the sheep, I said there he comes now, I hear the bell; so I, Tommy Clark, opened the back door and looked out. I waited for five minutes, perhaps, and listened to hear Robin's whistle, but no Robin came. I was about to close the door, when ling, ling, ling, went a bell."

"Tommy Clark, madam, is a truthful man. Sir Richard Longdale became sponsor for him at his baptism, and the old gentleman always watched his movements while he was a boy, and entreated him to make himself a christian, and that Tommy Clark is a good man, I believe. Well, as I said as Tommy Clarke was closing the door, ling, ling, ling, went a bell."

Tommy stepped out into the yard, and listened. He heard it again, and looked toward the Cavern of Echoes, where a hermit lived once. "Zounds," said Tommy Clark, "the hermit has been dead for five years. How strange! Hark, that ling, ling, again! Plague take the bell, it never rings when I am listening for it, but if I go talking to myself I am sure to hear it, and the moment I shut my mouth it stops ringing." Tommy Clark was again silent for a few moments, but becoming impatient, started into his house.

As he crossed the little porch in front of his wife's bed-room, he distinctly heard the sound of a bell.

"Why did you come in the front way?" asked his wife, as Tommy Clark was kicking off his slippers to return to bed.

"Because," said he, "I have been out walking all around the house, listening to hear more distinctly than ever, if possible, in what direction the sound of that mysterious bell came."

"Wish you had been out there too, women always hear so much more than men, perhaps you could have fathomed the mystery."

"Some women have mighty keen ears, and my wife is of this class. You know, Roxana Clark, that your husband is a man, who never did believe in ghosts in all the days of his life."

"I do not know what it was that aroused me awhile ago, but as I turned over I thought I heard the sheep-bell."

"I said to myself, I will not awaken Roxana but go out and assist Robin with the sheep. I made sure it was Robin coming over the hills yonder, for I thought I knew the sound of the bell on the old truant weather's neck, but no it is not so."

"*Robin's not near*," as the old song runs.

"It was not the sound of the old sheep-bell either, but the ghost of that old hermit, who once lived in the Cavern of Echoes over yonder.

I know he would dislike to see his father's home rented out, his slaves hired to strange masters, his children boarded in the neighboring village, and himself a wanderer from ever-loved homestead of Longdale Court.

O, what a storm that is arising.

The wind begins to roar dismally.

How solemn my chamber is. Mrs. Roland and Cecilia have fallen asleep.

What a time for meditation; but hark; do my ears deceive me?

What noise is that?

What a strange sound! What is it! What is it, Cecilia," shrieked Mrs. Longdale, "what is it?"

"What is what?" quickly asked Mrs. Talbot, as she ran to Mrs. Longdale, whose eyes had a wild glare in them, and on her forehead a clammy dew had settled.

"Did you not hear it?" asked she of Cecilia. O, I was becoming so composed, and wondered to myself if I could not be restored to health again.

If it were not for my cough, and the distressing pain and soreness in my side, Cecilia, I might yet hope.

I am grieved so at parting with my husband and children.

I once hoped that I might get well, but now I have not a particle of hope left; for, just as the wind began to moan through the trees, I heard the tinkle of a little bell.

It was my death summons. Cecilia, I have been afraid I would hear it ever since I took my bed, but no sound of it interupted me until to night.

You recollect old Abram saying the same bell has been heard to ring whenever one of the Longdale family is upon the brink of the grave."

"I do indeed," rejoined Cecilia, "and the night Sir Richard Longdale, your husband's father died, every domestic at Longdale Court, rushed simultaneously out of this very chamber, so much were they frightened at the sound of the mysterious bell."

"O, O, Heavens!" screamed Cecilia, "there it is again. I heard its long and mournful ling, ling, ling.

Get you up from there, Mrs. Roland.—Do pray open your eyes, and ears. We have heard the mysterious bell, and it has been hung not far from our lady's window.

"Who was that, screamed so just now?" asked Kennet Longdale, as he came softly to the bedside of his wife. "Really it frightened me, for I supposed my dear Helen was no more.

"It was I who screamed," frankly answered Cecilia Talbot, "I heard the tinkle of the mysterious bell, that some midnight wanderer always rings whenever one of the Longdale family is going to die.

Mrs. Longdale heard it herself, before I did: there is no mistake in the matter Sir! A mysterious bell, at certain times, is rung about your domain.

"Disgusting nonsense," said Longdale, let me hear no more of such stuff.

Why, Mrs. Talbot, I would not that you make that declaration in the hearing of my children for any consideration whatever.

I have ordered Abram, and all my servants never to tell such injurious stories to my children, and if they disobey me, I will sell them to the negro bayers.

A mysterious bell, indeed, I am angry every time I hear such a thing mentioned."

"Angry or not," tartly said Cecilia, "the bell is certainly rung by some one."

"It is a wonder to me," said Mrs. Roland, that he does not hear it himself.

There must be something in the tale, for Mrs. Longdale has heard it to night too.

"Kennet Longdale has been affected with deafness for many years," replied Cecilia, "when he was seventeen years of age, he went washing with some lads in the waters of Pagan creek, and while swimming became chilly, and took the cramp. He was rescued by the young men who were with him, and conveyed to his boarding house in the neighborhood, where he went to school, though became very near drowning.

A violent spell of fever followed, and when he was convalescing he was discovered to be exceedingly deaf.

Pshaw, my ears do not deceive me, and Mrs. Longdale is not deaf I know. What motive could a dying woman or I have in telling a story.

Mr. Longdale is so deaf if you were to ring a bell in his room, he could not hear it."

"Aha," said Mrs. Roland, "that explains why you all whisper in his ear so closely, and the reason why he always turns his head to one side, when you speak to him. He hears a little more distinctly in one ear than the other. I have often noticed deaf persons doing so; turning the head to one side to catch the sound. "Yes," said Cecilia, and his deafness accounts for the boisterous tone in which his servants address him

"Goodness, you would think Ned and Abram were talking to the man in the moon, if you were to hear them accounting to their master for the stock, missing on the farm, and informing him of other plantation matters.

"There, there, just only hear it, there 's that mournful ling, ling, again," and as Cecilia Talbot and Mrs. Roland ran out the chamber, Mrs. Longdale opened her eyes and exclaimed, "O, Cecilia, I heard it again—how often will its mournful notes distract my ear?"

"My dear," said Kennet Longdale, "why do you suffer your poor superstitious nurse to distress you in this way?"

"Really Mr. Longdale, I heard the tinkle of a bell, and it appeared to be above the house somewhere," said the sick wife.

"Your nurse has persuaded you to this Helen. It cannot be true—only a superstitious fear based upon the ignorant and idle operation of the negroes."

Helen closed her eyes without saying anything further, for had she been disposed to argue with her husband, in order to convince him that she heard the sound of a bell, her weakness would have prevented her.

Helen had always been what might be called a good woman. At the age of eighteen, she was confirmed by Bishop Madison, and ever since that time she had conformed strictly to the rites of the Protestant Episcopal Church. She was a benevolent neighbor, a humane mistress a devoted mother, an affectionate daughter, a kind-hearted sister, and a tender and faithful wife. Notwithstanding, she always shook her head when she was asked if she would be willing to die.

"I cannot say I am willing," she would answer. "How can I say so when I am not? Was any one ever willing to die? I know many pious souls have gone before me, yet there is not one but, which would have lingered a little longer in this vale of tears. I am satisfied that I shall receive very soon a warrant from the King of Kings, and I will endeavor to obey the summons with as much composure as possible; and I trust I may be strengthened in my last moments by the Divine presence, which I hope will preside near me; but O, can I ever say, I am willing to die?"

"As daylight is beginning to illumine the the east." said Kennet Longdale, "will you be so obliging Mrs. Talbot, as to return to my wife's chamber and watch her? The gloom of night will soon be dispelled, and as it is customary for the fears of the superstitious to dissolve, as daylight approaches, I am in hopes your own will vanish, as the sun becomes too bright for ghosts and witches to wander abroad. I resided here, from the day I was born, until I was twenty-eight years of age, and never heard of such a thing as a mysterious bell."

"No one ever died, of the white family either," said Cecilia Talbot, "during that time, nor did any one ever hear the bell's ling, ling, until your mother grew ill four years ago, and died. It was next heard during the illness of your father, Sir Richard Longdale."

The night on which the poor old man died, every nurse and servant cleared themselves out of the chamber in which your wife is ill, except me, and although I heard the bell, I could not leave him as he was suffering distress singly and died harder than any man I ever saw die in my life.

There was a dreadful high wind, that night, but the harder it blew, the more distinctly we heard the bell. What a pity it is you are deaf.

I do not like to be told that I am superstitious, Sir, I disown it; it is a mark of ignorance. I know I have heard the ling, ling, ling, of a bell, near Mrs. Longdale's chamber. All the servants have heard it. Tommy Clarke and his wife have heard it, Mrs. Roland heard it, and so did Mrs. Longdale.

"Mention no such thing to my children if you please, madame," said he, "I see you will not be convinced of your mistake, and I do not wish them to hear any such things. Kennet Longdale then left Cecelia Talbot, and having put on his hat, took his cane, and soon was seen walking in the direction of the cottage of Tommy Clarke.

### CHAPTER III.

"Have you heard how Mrs. Longdale is this morning?" said Roxana Clarke to her husband, as they seated themselves at the breakfast table.

"Worse," answered Tommy, "she is sinking every hour, she cannot last during the day. Abram told me she hear the mysterious bell last night, and you know the Longdales die directly after that ling, ling, ling, is heard."

"Poor Mr. Longdale, he has had but little satisfaction since he returned to his native home," said Roxana Clarke. "His wife has been dying during the six weeks he has been at Longdale Court, and soon now he will be left a widower with three orphan children. Dear me, what a pity it is, there are three. If they only had one, as we have, and if he was grown as our Robin is. Poor Mr. Longdale, what will he do?"

"Marry again," said Tommy Clarke, "directly, as I should do, were you dead.

"Yes, I will bet my white mare Sally Nailor, that Kennet Longdale is married to his second wife in less——zounds, hush, Roxana Clark, for there he is coming straight to our house."

"Yes, speak of the devil and his image will appear," muttered Mrs. Clarke, as Tommy was bowing and inviting Kennet Longdale to walk in.

"How is your wife, sir?" inquired Roxana.

"No better, madam," replied Longdale.

"Nor never will be," confidently remarked Mrs. Clarke, "she is going now, fast enough. I do not believe poor Mrs. Longdale will last all day to-day. She has heard the mysterious bell that warns you all. You must soon go hence."

"I have come down to ask some questions, Mr. Clarke," said Kennet Longdale, "respecting the mystery of the bell that is creating so much excitement in my family. I understand you both have heard it, and as I have always believed that Tommy Clarke was a man of truth, I desire to know where the bell is, and the cause of its sounding."

"Eh! and who can tell? I am sure I cannot, Mr. Longdale, It seems to be up in the clouds, not far from your house, and the cause of its sounding I suppose must be, to warn your family of death. You know I have lived in this neighborhood all my life, and I never heard the ringing of a mysterious bell until your mother, Lady Margaret Longdale was on the eve of death. It rung then sure; I heard it no more until a few weeks ago, when your father Sir Richard, was lying ill at Longdale Court. The night on which he died, holy Jerusalem! how it did ring. Its ling, ling, ling, was heard by every body in the house, and every body was frightened. It has been heard also, several times during the night since the illness of Mrs. Kennet Longdale."

"It is nothing but the bell on somebody's sheep," said Longdale, "that wander about the hills at night. The Akers all bell their sheep over the cliff yonder, and Mrs. Denny's overseer's wife actually keeps a bell on one of her turkeys. Many a time have I noticed a small bell on the neck of Mrs. Green's turkey, and I have believed all the time that it was nothing else."

"Well, well, well, dear souls," said Roxana Clarke, "that is a fine story. It will do me to laugh at until the next fourth of July. If I did not know you were serious, Mr. Longdale, relative to the situation of your poor wife, I should be tempted to laugh in your face. The idea of such a thing as sheep being up in the clouds, for it is not on the hills we have heard that ling, ling, ling, but away up in the sky.

"How could Mrs. Green's old gobbler get up there? I know he is a blustering old rascal, always trying to out strut my peacock, but I did not suppose his notions were so high, as to induce him to mount up in the clouds to ring the bell his mistress has placed on his neck. I was as incredulous, at one time as you are, but when I looked up night before last, no last night, to that great pile of clouds over Longdale court, and heard the bell ringing in those very clouds, how could I do otherwise than believe it? It was last night though, sir, it is no bell on a sheep, nor a gobbler neither, but a plain death-bell, and you will be a widower before night."

Longdale hung his head, and looked serious, but in a few moments regained sufficient moral courage to speak. Said he, "Mrs. Clark, I am satisfied that the days of my wife are numbered. I shall be left a widower, with three young children. It is my intention to keep them at home with me, and of course I shall not break up housekeeping. I have an insuperable objection to any one who would attempt to indoctrinate superstitious notions in the minds of my children. I do not believe they have ever heard a word about the ringing of the mysterious bell. I trust they may never hear of it. Nothing can be more injurious to a child, than to frighten it with tales of ghosts, and other fanciful apparitions." (CONTINUED NEXT WEEK.)

FRIENDS.—When friends come to see you uninvited, do your best to entertain them, but make little apology or comment; it sounds to your guest like a reproach for taking you unawares. A few words, fitly spoken, however, may be needed.


## Louisville Advrtisements.

**CORN! CORN!**

16,000 BUSHELS SHELLED CORN, in sacks, for sale by
F. M. & J. C. STOUT,
Market st., a few doors above Preston, Louisville
March 7, 1855 tf790

WE are paying the highest market price in *Cash* or *Groceries*, for good COUNTRY PRODUCE. F. M. & J. C. STOUT.

A. S. WALLACE. J. S. LITHGOW. J. HENRY THOMAS.

**WALLACE, LITHGOW & CO.**

MANUFACTURERS of Stoves, Grates, Castings, Tin and Sheet-Iron Ware, and dealers in Tin Plate, Sheet-Iron, Wire, Copper, Tinmen's Machines, Hand Tools, &c., No. 536, N. W. corner Third and Main streets, Louisville, Ky.
April 18, 1855. too796

TO ARCHITECTS AND BUILDERS,

AND all others who design erecting new dwellings or refurnishing old ones, the subscribers would say:—

We are now manufacturing, and have constantly on hand, several different patterns of Cast Iron Mantels, of various styles. We have, for the last six months, been getting out our patterns, and perfecting our plans, so that we are now able to offer a better article at as low price as can be had in the East or elsewhere.

We are making Mantels in imitation of the following varieties of Marble:—
Egyptian; Sienna;
Brocatelle; Pyrenese;
Agate; Verde, Antique and Jasper.

We are also making them plain and black Enameled, and are fully prepared to suit all tastes and circumstances.

The advantages of these imitation Mantels over those of the pure Marble, are—
1st. Heat cannot affect them;
2d. Oils cannot stain them;
3d. Acids cannot injure them;
4th. They cannot be easly broken or defaced;
5th. If defaced they can be repaired and made as good as new;
6th. They can be sold at about one-third to one-half less cost;
7th. They can be so securely packed as to be transported to any part of the world.

We will warrant to sell a better article than can be bought or sewhere, more highly finished, and at as low price as in any other market in the United States.

Any good bricklayer can put these Mantels up.

Call and examine for yourselves, at the northwest corner of Third and Main street, Louisville Ky.
WALLACE, LITHGOW & CO.
April 18, 1855. too796

D. M MULLEN. G. J. MOORE.

**M'MULLEN & MOORE,**

MANUFACTURERS OF

**Candies, Syrups and Cordials,**

AND DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF
Green and Dried Fruits, Nuts, Pickles, Preserves Oysters, Sardines, Cigars, Tobacco, etc.,
503, MAIN ST., ADJOINING BANK OF LOUISVILLE,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
March 14, 1855 tf747

CHEWING TOBACCO.—
10 boxes Claiborne's No. 1 extra Va. Tobacco;
5 " J. Wells's " " " "
5 " Williams' " " " "
10 " Wetherington " " " "
5 " Creole " " " "
Now in store and for sale by
McMULLEN & MOORE.

SNUFF.—
25 boxes Bonn's Roll Snuff;
25 boxes (2 dozen bottles each) Rappee Snuff;
In store and for sale low by
McMULLEN & MOORE.

WINES AND LIQUORS.
4 ½ pipes 4th proof Champagne Brandy;
2 ½ " " " dark Cognac "
15 ½ " " " of various brands;
8 bbls pure Peach Brandy;
10 bbls old Rye Whiskey;
5 casks Madeira Wine;
10 " Burgundy Port Wine;
5 " Fine Port Wine Juice;
10 " Sherry, Madeira Wine.
The above Wines and Liquors are all warranted pure, and for sale low by
McMULLEN & MOORE.

**W. & H. BURKHARDT,**

COMMISSION AND WHOLESALE GROCERS, and dealers in fine Groceries, Teas, Flour, Wines, Liquors, Imported Fruits, Candy, Hermetically sealed Fruits and Fish, Preserves, Pickles, Twine, Cordage, Brooms, Matts, Wooden Ware, Baskets, Dried Fruits, &c. ay781

SUNDRIES—50 hhds Sugar; 75 bags Rio Coffee; 25 bags Java do; 25 bags Laguira do; 50 bbls Plantation Molasses; 30 bbls Sugarhouse do; 100 kegs Nails, assorted; 50 kegs sup carb Soda; 6 cases Cream Tartar; 100 bxs Soap; 10 bxs Castile do; 100 bxs Star Candles; 25 Mould do; 10 Sperm do; 10 Wax do; 100 bxs Virginia manufactured Tobacco; 25 bbls Cranberries; 1 cask Nutmegs; 1 bale Cloves; 5 bags Pepper; 2 bags Allspice; 55 chests green and black Tea; Ground Spices, Indigo; Chocolate, Cocoa and Broma, in store and constantly receiving, by
W. & H. BURKHARDT.

20 BBLS. s s Almonds; 10 do Pecans; 10 do E Walnuts; 10 do Filberts; 10 do Cream Nuts; 10 boxes Shelled Almonds; 20 do Cove Oysters; 10 bxs Spices do; 20 fresh Peaches; 10 do do Tomatos; Prunes, Preserves, fresh Salmon, Lobsters and every variety of Sauces, Catsup, Pickles, &c., in store, constantly receiving and for sale by
W. & H. BURKHARDT

## Cincinnati Advertisements.

**FASHIONABLE MILLINERY**

WE would particularly invite the attention of our lady readers who intend visiting Cincinnati this Spring or Summer, to the extensive stock of Mrs. J. A. HENDERSON, late Mrs. Rich, consisting of BONNETS, RIBBONS, FLOWERS and TRIMMINGS, of the latest Paris and New York styles. Her stock is by far the largest in the city, and is kept constantly full by *daily arrivals* from the East, of the newest pattern Bonnets, English Straws, Swiss, Tuscan and Satin Braids, Blond and French Laces, together with the most choice Bonnet, Cap, and Trimming Ribbons and French Artificial Flowers imported; all of which she will sell 25 per cent. lower than any other establishment in Cincinnati. Her store is No. 204, Fifth street, between Elm and Plum.
March 28, 1855 *hm*793

**DRY GOODS**

FOR SPRING and SUMMER.—WM. LEE & CO., No. 74 West Fourth Street, Cincinnati, Ohio, offer as usual, to their customers and others, a very extensive and attractive stock in *Fashionable, Tasteful* and *Useful* styles of GOODS, viz: Ladies' Dress Goods, of all kinds of fabrics; Shawls and Mantillas; Embroideries and Laces; Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Hosiery, &c., &c.; Linens, Muslins, and all kinds of plain fabrics; Housekeeping Goods, in great variety; also, Goods for men and boys' wear.

☞ Business conducted on the *one price principle*.

Prices marked at rates as favorable to purchasers as can be afforded by any house engaged in a regular business.

Persons visiting Cincinnati are respectfully invited to call and examine Goods and prices.
April 11, 1855 *dm*795

**DRY GOODS AND CARPETS.**

JOHN SHILLITO & CO., No 12 East Fourth Street, Cincinnati, Ohio, respectfully inform their customers and purchasers generally, that they are now opening an extensive and complete assortment of Fancy and Staple English, French, German and American DRY GOODS. Also, Foreign and Domestic CARPETING, imported direct from manufacturers in Europe, and purchased at auction in New York, which enables us to offer our goods this season at about Eastern importers and manufacturers' prices. FLOOR OIL CLOTHS, thoroughly seasoned, from 3 to 24 feet in width; a large stock always on hand.

Families, hotel keepers, steamboat owners and strangers may depend upon finding the best class of goods in our line at prices as low as they can be purchased in the Eastern cities.
March 28, 1855 *bm*793

**WAR!**

WITH the *Old System* of building. Procure your Carpenter Work ready made, of seasoned lumber, and save 30 per cent.
HINKLE, GUILD, & CO., 365 WEST FRONT ST., CINCINNATI, O.

**Door, Sash, and Blind Factory, Planing Mill and Lumber Yard.**

Our Factory is 60 by 250 feet, six stories high with machinery for manufacturing Panel Doors, Sash, Venitian, and Panel Shutters, Door and Window Frames, Mantels, Base, Pilasters, Mouldings, Weatherboards, White and Yellow Pine Flooring, and Planed Boards for the inside finish of Frame or Brick Houses. Our work is framed in the same manner as if made by hand, and superior to any other Factory or hand work, being thoroughly tested in a Drying House. Sash, Primed and Glazed. With the advantage of our large Lumber Yard in Fulton, containing *several acres of ground, and 700 feet of wharf*, we are enabled to Yard, Manufacture, and sell Cheaper than any other establishment in the West. Orders filled for Boards, Framing Timber, and Joist of every description. We also manufacture Packing Boxes, Ice Chests, and Shower Baths. Country Merchants will find it to their interest to keep our articles for sale. Discount to Dealers. Terms Cash.

**Kansas and Nebraska Portable Cottages,** Containing two or more rooms, which can be put up and taken down in a few hours. A sample can be seen at our Factory. Our bill is from 10 to 20 per cent. below Louisville prices.

☞ Our Bill of Prices can be seen at the Office of "The Shelby News."
March 21, 1855. cm792

## Drugs, Groceries, &c.

**REMOVAL!**

GEO. T. MOORE has removed to the room recently occupied by Hoffheimer & Co.,—which has been neatly fitted up,—where he would be pleased to see his old customers, and the few new ones.

A large assortment of the select powdered

DRUGS & CHEMICALS

from the celebrated houses of P. Scheffelin, Haynes & Co., and Jno. M. Maris, all of which are warranted of the best quality. Physicians especially are invited to call and examine our stock of these Goods.

PATENT MEDICINES.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, Hoofland's Bitters, Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers; Barry's Tricopherous; Hydropiper; Bull's, and other Sarsaparillas; Jayne's and Fahnestock's Medicines; McLean's Volcanic Oil; Farrell's Arabian Liniment; Compound Syrup Sarsarilla, made according to U. S. Dispensatory; R. R. R.; together with all the popular Patent Medicines of the day, at proprietors' prices.

PAINTS, OILS & COLORS.

We have on hand a large supply of Paints, Oils and Distemper Colors, from the manufactory of D. F. Tiemann & Co., acknowledged by Painters to be superior to all others, both for quality of ingredients and perfect smoothness of grinding. As we purchase direct from the manufacturers, we are enabled to sell them at the same prices as other makes.

PERFUMERY.

I have just received a lot of Harrison's Columbian Perfumery, consisting of all his Extracts for the Hair, the Toilet, the Handkerchief, etc.
GEO. T. MOORE.
Feb. 21, 1855 tf788

**JOSEPH HALL,**

DEALER IN

**Drugs, Medicines & Dye-Stuffs,**

GROCERIES, HARDWARE, &C.

SHELBYVILLE, KY.

WOULD respectfully call the attention of his customers and the community generally to his unusually large and well selected stock, which comprises almost everything that is usually kept in such establishments; and which he proposes to sell at low prices, *for cash*, or on usual time to punctual dealers.

Persons who are in the habit of buying at Louisville, would do well to give him a call, as he believes that he can sell them goods *as low* as they can buy them in Louisville—carriage and expenses to be added, of course.

He keeps constantly on hand a good assortment of pure **Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dye-Stuffs,** and **Popular Patent Medicines** of all kinds. JOSEPH HALL.
Feb 2, 1854 too736

15 BBLS PLANTATION MOLASSES;
10 half do do do
10 kegs Golden Syrup;
For sale by J. HALL.

25 SACKS RIO COFFEE;
10 do Java and Laguyra;
For sale by J. HALL.

15 HHDS. N. O. SUGAR; 20 bbls crushed and powdered do, for sale by J HALL.

50 BOXES MOULD CANDLES;
50 " Star "
For sale by J. HALL

HYDROPIPER.—1 gross of this very valuable medicine, just received and for sale by
JOSEPH HALL.

A SMALL lot of DOUBLE-BARREL SHOT GUNS a good article, just received, and for sale at Louisville retail prices, by J. HALL.

**For Medicinal Purposes!**

JUST RECEIVED, and for sale *strictly for medicinal purposes*, a very superior article of French BRANDY, Jamaica RUM, Holland GIN, Port and Madeira WINES, and old Rye and Corn WHISKEY. JOSEPH HALL.

100 KEGS NAILS, assorted, just received per steamer Highflyer, and for sale by
JOS. HALL.

HARDWARE. All kinds of **Building Hardware:** Knob, chest, trunk, drawer, pad and plate Locks, in great variety; butt, parliament, table and brass Hinges; Screws, of all sizes; mill, cross cut, hand, panel, rip and tenant Saws; Planes, and Plane Irons, of all kinds; Augurs and Augur Bitts; Braces and Bitts; socket and firmer Chisels; broad, hand and chopping Axes; Blacksmith's Rasps and Files; mill, cross cut, rip and hand saw Files; table and pocket Cutlery; Trace Chains; Spades; Shovels; garden Rakes; Hoes; Manure Forks &c., &c., for sale by HALL.

**AYER'S PILLS.**

FOR ALL THE PURPOSES OF A

FAMILY PHYSIC.

THERE has long existed a public demand for an effective purgative pill which could be relied on as sure and perfectly safe in its operation. This has been prepared to meet that demand, and an extensive trial of its virtues has conclusively shown with what success it accomplishes the purpose designed. It is easy to make a physical *pill*, but not easy to make the best of all *pills*—one which should have none of the objections, but all the advantages, of every other. This has been attempted here, and with what success we would respectfully submit to the public decision. It has been unfortunate for the patient hitherto that almost every purgative medicine is acrimonious and irritating to the bowels. This is not. Many of them produce so much griping pain and revulsion in the system as to more than counterbalance the good to be derived from them. These *pills* produce no irritation or pain, unless it arise from a previously existing obstruction or derangement in the bowels. Being purely vegetable, no harm can arise from their use in any quantity; but it is better that any medicine should be taken judiciously. Minute directions for their use in the several diseases to which they are applicable are given on the box. Among the complaints which have been speedily cured by them, we may mention Liver Complaint, in its various forms of Jaundice, Indigestion, Languor and Loss of Appetite, Listlessness, Irritability, Bilious Headache, Bilious Fever, Fever and Ague, Pain in the Side and Loins; for, in truth, all these are but the consequence of diseased action in the liver. As an aperient, they afford prompt and sure relief in Costiveness, Piles, Colic, Dysentery, Humors, Scrofula and Scurvy, Colds with soreness of the body, Ulcers and impurity of the blood; in short, any and every case where a purgative is required.

They have also produced some singularly successful cures in Rheumatism, Gout, Dropsy, Gravel, Erysipelas, Palpitation of the Heart, Pains in the Back, Stomach, and Side. They should be freely taken in the spring of the year, to purify the blood and prepare the system for the change of seasons. An occasional dose stimulates the stomach and bowels into healthy action, and restores the appetite and vigor They purify the blood, and, by their stimulant action on the circulatory system, renovate the strength of the body, and restore the wasted or diseased energies of the whole organism. Hence an occasional dose is advantageous, even though no serious derangement exists; but unnecessary dosing should never be carried too far, as every purgative medicine reduces the strength, when taken to excess. The thousand cases in which a physic is required cannot be enumerated here, but they suggest themselves to the reason of every body; and it is confidently believed this pill will answer a better purpose than any thing which has hitherto been available to mankind. When their virtues are once known, the public will no longer doubt what remedy to employ when in need of a cathartic medicine.

PREPARED BY

JAMES C. AYER,

**Practical and Analytical Chemist.**

LOWELL, MASS.

**Price 25 Cents per Box. Five Boxes for $1.**

AYER'S

**CHERRY PECTORAL,**

For the rapid Cure of

**COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING-COUGH, CROUP, ASTHMA, AND CONSUMPTION.**

THIS remedy has won for itself such notoriety from its cures of every variety of pulmonary disease, that it is entirely unnecessary to recount the evidences of its virtues in any community where it has been employed. So wide is the field of its usefulness, and so numerous the cases of its cures, that almost every section of the country abounds in persons publicly known, who have been restored from alarming and even desperate diseases of the lungs by its use. When once tried its superiority over every other medicine of its kind is too apparent to escape observation, and where its virtues are known, the public no longer hesitate what antidote to employ for the distressing and dangerous affections of the pulmonary organs which are incident to our climate. And not only in formidable attacks upon the lungs, but for the milder varieties of COLDS, COUGHS, HOARSENESS, &c.; and for CHILDREN it is the pleasantest and safest medicine that can be obtained.

As it has long been in constant use throughout this section, we need not do more than assure the people its quality is kept up to the best